

Edm. Taxpayers seek referendum

Unless the members of the Edmonton Taxpayer's Association are able to muster a minimum of 14,000 signatures to a petition which they are presently circulating in the city, city council will be able to proceed, virtually unimpeded, with approval of By-law #4210.

The petition has to be assembled before February 4th for presentation to council on that date.

By-law #4210 is to authorize the borrowing of \$11.6 million dollars, which is to be used to buy land and build recreational facilities for use during the British Commonwealth Games to be held in the city in 1978.

The cost of the by-law is to be passed directly onto the taxpayer, whether property owner or renter.

Aldermen Leger and Tanner are the only two members of council to date who have expressed clearly that they want a plebiscite called on this by-law.

A spokesman for the Edmonton Taxpayer's Association emphasized that a citizen signing the petition is only instructing city council to call for a vote of the eligible voters, on the money by-law only. If a vote is held and the majority of voters refuse support of the games out of tax funds, city council would be obliged to abide by the decision and refrain from spending any tax funds on the British Commonwealth Games.

The British Commonwealth Games organization would then have to find alternate means of financing their project. One way would be to sell tickets as the City of Montreal is presently doing for the 1976 Olympic Games to be held there.

To be eligible to sign the petition and vote if a plebiscite is called, a citizen of Edmonton must be 18 years of age, a Canadian citizen or British subject, and have resided in the city continuously for the past 12 months. Persons who are living in mobile trailer homes and who have their mobile homes licensed under the Municipal government act need not be Canadian citizens or British subjects.

The petition is very cumbersome. For instance, because of the lack of coverage by the news media, publicity is very scant concerning the fact that the petition is in progress and even what the petition is all about.

As a result, the members circulating the petition have to spend considerable time with each signature explaining and reading the petition. Also, in addition to a person's signature, the address and occupation of the individual has to be recorded. The signature of each individual must then be countersigned by the person circulating the petition, and an affidavit must be sworn by the member at the end of each sheet stating that he was in fact the person gathering the signatures. There are 25 signatures per sheet. At least 560 petition sheets will be required.

Collection of signatures is progressing satisfactorily, but more help will ease the burden on those presently working and will further ensure success of the petition. Anyone interested in participating or wanting further information can contact Mr. Reilly, president of the Edmonton Taxpayer's Association, at 434-4176 or 435-5845.

by R. E. Gibeault

City hall workers to hold strike vote

Months of fruitless negotiations between City commissioners and employees at City Hall and public libraries will climax in a call for a strike vote on Wednesday evening.

The dispute between Canadian Union of Public Employees (CUPE) Local 52 and City Hall centres around the issue of reclassification of jobs.

The City, by redefining employment categories, removes a worker from the Union's jurisdiction and may thus escape paying the worker equitable wages on

par with other workers in similar union jobs elsewhere.

Arguing that it preferred to meet the City in direct table talk negotiation, the union rejected the December award of a city-requested conciliation board.

This dispute follows a lengthy bus strike that crippled the City for nearly 50 days.

Informed sources insist that another confrontation with organized labour could prove disastrous for any re-election hopes Mayor Ivor Dent may currently be harbouring.

Canadians finance U.S. profs

WINDSOR (CUP) - Canadian students and taxpayers are being forced to finance the American takeover of Canadian universities according to the 85% Canadian Quota Campaign.

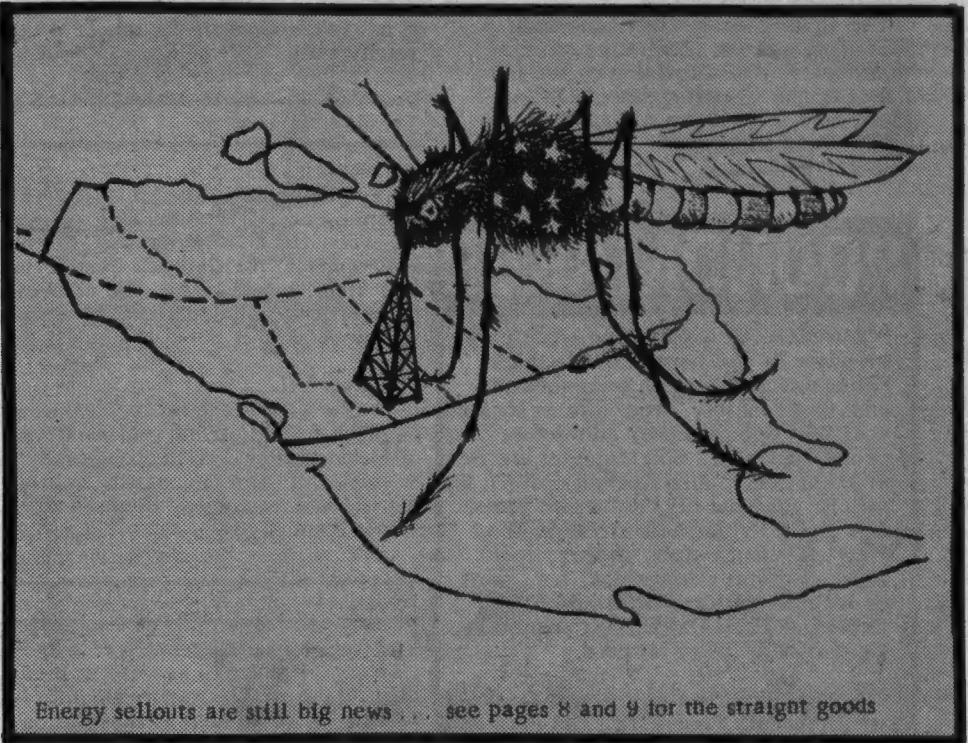
According to an agreement that our government has with the U.S., many U.S. professors have taken a two year tax holiday. They were exempt from paying any income tax and to the average professor this is worth about \$10,170.

The agreement is supposed to apply to only those profs remaining in Canada for two years or less. However, there are many ways to get around this.

When he arrives in Canada the Am-

erican prof can sign a sworn statement for the Dept. of Manpower and Immigration that he intends to remain in Canada so that he can become a landed immigrant and accept a permanent teaching position.

Many profs, according to the Campaign sign another statement for the Dept. of National Revenue that they will not remain in Canada more than two years so they can get that tax exemption. In many cases, say the Campaign, the professor is advised to do this by the university administration, (even though it is illegal under Canadian law).



Energy sellouts are still big news... see pages 8 and 9 for the straight goods

Sask. NDP fights oil monopolies

REGINA (CUP) - Multi-national oil companies and Canada's federal government are unhappy with Saskatchewan's NDP government.

They're unhappy because Saskatchewan has expropriated oil leases from about 25 oil companies giving the public ownership and control of 90 percent of the province's oil reserves.

This was done to allow the Saskatchewan government effective control of the province's resources, without intruding on the federal government's constitutional control of inter-provincial trade.

This will also mean that windfall profits, which formerly went to the oil

companies, will now go to the government of Saskatchewan.

As world energy prices have risen and production costs have remained stable in Canada, oil company profits have risen dramatically. Profits for the ten largest oil companies rose between 35 and 60 percent last year. Companies with exclusive interest in Western Canada have fared even better.

Although ownership of oil leases will soon lie with the government, oil companies will still be allowed to make considerable profits in Saskatchewan.

The government will set the rate of profit for the companies on the government owned reserves. The difference between this price and world price, will be taxed 100 percent.

This will come under heavy fire from the federal government who want the money for a proposed oil equalization plan with revenues going from Western oil provinces to the Eastern provinces which import oil at world rates.

Government ownership of leases will also prevent excessive exports of Saskatchewan oil which could leave the province energy poor in a decade.

Imperial Oil officials say the government's action will discourage future oil exploration in Saskatchewan.

However, in a speech to the Saskatchewan legislature on December 13, the Premier said, "This bill will keep some of our money for exploration right here in the province."

While oil company profits have been growing in Canada lately, the money returned for exploration has fallen off.

Blakeney has been criticized for allowing the oil companies large profits despite the fact that their initial investment in the province has been made several times over.

CIA funded CUS?

OTTAWA (CUP) - The now defunct Canadian Union of Students accepted funds from a CIA supported foundation called the Youth International Fund to attend International Student Congresses like the American Students Association did, former CUS president Peter Warrien has told CUP.

The funds stopped, Warrien said, in early '68 when a confidential memo from British Intelligence was intercepted and photostats were sent to different national student groups and magazines.

The CIA supported the foundation until the mid-sixties; international student conferences were good places to build dossiers on future ambassadors just as national student organizations often serve as training grounds for diplomats.

The grants to CUS stopped in '68 after CUS took a more progressive po-

litical stand, the National Students Association fell apart, and an article in Ramparts Magazine blew the cover off the CIA funding of the foundation. The grants were no more than \$2000

or \$3000 according to Warrien, a fraction of their \$200,000 budget.

Warrien said that CUS in 1968 applied for funds once the situation was known, but no funds were forth coming.

The CIA also supported the International Union of Students Congress, to which CUS belonged, as opposition to the Prague-based International Union of Students.

Although they were a member of the ISC, CUS enjoyed friendly relationships with the Prague-based IUS.

The Canadian Union of Students folded in 1969 when several universities withdrew. It has since been succeeded by the National Union of Students which is in its formative stage.

cheap thrillz (and coming events)

Monday, January 28

Grad student wives

The Grad Student Wives Club will meet at 8:00 in the meditation room of the Students' Union Building on the U. of A. campus. Guest speaker is Mike Shield from the Alberta Alcohol and Drug Abuse Commission. All women are cordially invited.

POUNDMAKER

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STAFF THIS ISSUE:

Hi. I'm Walter de Los Rios, and I'd like to see if you can recognize this well-known classical melody that I have tastefully re-arranged for Led Zeppelin. Ready? Ta-ta-ta dum dum--too too tootle tootle reet tee tee. Did you get it? No? What are you, some kind of two bit cretinous mongoloid sub-human paleolithic moron??? Jesus Christ! A simple thing like Melchior Molter's Concerto for Two Trumpets as played by lead, rhythm and bass guitars and you can't recognize it??? Oh what's the use. I might as well go back to teaching pimply faced little brats to massacre the violin a \$12.50 an hour. Nobody ever recognizes a genius when he's still alive. So long, ya buncha dwarfs.

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General Faculties Council

There will be a regular meeting of the General Faculties Council at 2:00 p.m. in the Council Chambers of University Hall.

Tuesday, January 29

Sea Shanties (?)

The Edmonton Folkclub will host a workshop on Sea Shanties featuring Peter Wood and Bob Devine. Starts about 8:00 p.m. at the Garneau Church Hall, 84th Ave. and 112th St. No admission charge, although donations are appreciated.

Piano recital

A one-hour piano recital featuring Lorraine Arnold, a 3rd year Bachelor of Music student, will get underway at 5:00 p.m. in Convocation Hall on the U. of A. campus. There is no admission charge.

Wednesday, January 30

Transcendental Meditation

Every Wednesday evening at 8:00 p.m. there will be an introductory lecture in TM to be held at the Sunflower Inn, 10560 - 82nd Ave.

Piano recital

A one-hour recital of piano music featuring James Mahood, a 3rd year Bachelor of Music student will get underway at 5:00 p.m. in Convocation Hall on the U. of A. campus. There is no admission charge.

Friday, February 1

Hoop skirts

At 6:30 p.m. the U. of A. Pandas take on the Saskatchewan huskies in a basketball game of unparalleled splendour. In the Main Gym of the Phys. Ed. Centre on the U. of A. campus.

Hoop shorts

The U. of A. Golden Bears Basketball team will subject the Saskatchewan Huskies to a sound thrashing commencing at 8:30 p.m. in the Main Gym of the Phys. Ed. Centre on the U. of A. campus.

Saturday, February 2

Some heavy changes

"The changing conception of God in the Hebrew Scriptures" will be the subject of the Saturday Forum with Harry Garfinkle. At 10:00 a.m. in room

13-6 of the Henry Marshall Tory Building on the U. of A. campus.

More hoop skirts

See the Friday listing. It's the same thing all over again.

More hoop shorts

Ditto.

Ongoing Events

The red menace

The Indian Political Situation in North America, a film about the historical perspective of the Indian Movement, 1966 to the Trail of Broken Treaties to the Bureau of Indian Affairs Occupation to the Wounded Knee occupation. The film shows conditions on reserves. There will be a guest speaker who was at Wounded Knee. Coming soon to the U. of A. watch for posters.

Swimming Classes

Edmonton Parks and Recreation is currently hosting registration for all levels of Red Cross, Royal Life and special classes at the Bonnie Doon Pool. The hours of registration are: Weekdays from 4:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m. and weekends from 2:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m.

FREE CLASSIFIED

FOR SALE

For sale: child's buckle ski boot. Size 5. \$5.00. Phone 488-5726.

For Sale: Harmony Stratotone electric guitar; dual pick-up; excellent condition; reasonable price. Phone 424-6032.

For sale: Portable Singer stereo. Paid \$320.00 five years ago--now selling for \$100.00 (leaving the country). Furniture and household effects also for sale. Phone 439-7224.

For sale: Stereo Dual 1244 turn-table with amp and speakers. \$200.00. Call 489-5412 between 4:00 and 7:00 p.m.

For sale: Large Onyx chess set--aztec styling. \$50.00. Phone 439-7224.

For Sale: 39" mattress, box spring, legs, head board. New--used three weeks. Good for studio couch or bed. Asking \$40.00. Phone 433-5267.

Must sell! Owner leaving. 1) Rambler American, 1966, good condition; 2) electric stroke pedal Singer sewing machine with table stand; 3) Roll-away bed and mattress, 30" wide; 4) portable Cool Spray humidifier; 5) 23" console b&w Fairbank-Moss TV; 6) Christmas lights, outdoor sparkle set of 25 lights; 7) baby articles: diaper pail and bath. Phone 439-6542.

For sale: Sheepskin coat, men's, knee-length, white. Also Benner skis. And Intersport plastic buckle boots size 9 1/2. Phone 433-7925.

For sale: One pair of Objuvay snow shoes. Used only once. Excellent condition. Were \$45.00; now \$37.00. Phone 436-3647.

For sale: One Fannon amplifier for \$225.00; stereo Sansui AU505 amp, Sansui SP35 speakers, Dual 12-14 turntable with magnetic cartridge, Shure needle. \$550.00 or best offer. Phone 439-8456.

For sale: ACP stereo cassette recorder, model TC 2000; extensions speakers and accessories. Phone 466-2980.

For sale: Wedding dress and veil. Size 11-12. \$60.00. Phone 467-3542 after 6:00 p.m.

For sale: 1966 Meteor; good working condition. Phone 436-2302 after 6:00 p.m.

For sale: Darkroom equipment including enlarger, photographic paper, chemicals and trays, etc. Phone Patrick, daytime at 432-4378 or evenings at 433-8836.

For sale: Stereo; good quality, 1/2 price. Turntable, amps, and two speakers. Phone 433-8449.

For sale: Head Killy Skis. 190 cm. Like new. With bindings. \$95.00. Phone 452-8962 after 5:00 p.m.

Basement sale: Car-stereo, ski rack, household items, furniture, miscellaneous. Sale starts Friday, Feb. 1. Ends when everything's sold. 10803 - 83rd Ave. Phone 439-2301.

For sale: 1966 Volkswagen stationwagon; runs good, recently overhauled break system. Phone 475-7357.

Volunteer!

For further information on any of the following volunteer positions, contact the Volunteer Action Centre at 11011 Jasper Avenue or phone 482-6431.

Drivers are urgently needed to help elderly and handicapped people get to their destination. Please help. This is a vital and growing need!

St. Francis Youth Club needs your help in supervising and instructing teen groups in various recreational activities involving sports and crafts.

The Sturgeon River Project is seeking a volunteer to do some simple accounting for them--in their own home and choose their own times.

A Boys and Girls Club and a Hospital need volunteers to do library work, to read to kids at story time and to supervise generally, days and evenings.

Duggan Social Services are seeking volunteers who can work on a one-to-one basis with others to work in their Juvenile Probation and Family Friends programs.

Canadian Mental Health "Life Line"

For sale: Stereo, good quality, 1/2 price. Turntable, amp and two speakers. Phone 433-8449.

WANTED

Wanted: Chevy Vega body and one pair of 170 cm. fiberglass skis. Call Gary evenings at 436-5954.

Urgently required: ride from U. of A. to St. Albert, Monday through Friday around 4:00 to 5:00 p.m. Will share gas. Phone 432-5951.

ACCOMODATION

For rent: two basement rooms. \$25 and \$40. Phone 474-5668 evenings. Located at 12130 - 95A Street.

Cont. on page 15

Chilean resistance organizes

WINNIPEG (CUP) -- Clandestine reports from Chile indicate both a growing resistance to the junta and a growing wide-spread attempt by the junta to establish tight control by any means necessary.

There were reports published in the Newsletter of a California group, Non-Intervention in Chile, which is keeping track of the Chilean situation. The exact source was not revealed for the obvious reason that the group wants to receive further reports.

Widespread dissatisfaction among people, housewives and farmers, the reports say, is expressed in derogatory jokes about the junta, defacing junta paper currency, writing slogans on fences.

Underground organizing and significant activity against the army are also reported.

The Communist and Christian Democratic Parties are reportedly discussing an anti-junta alliance.

The junta's campaign to establish control and guard against a recurrence of Allende's election is being waged on many fronts.

THE CONSTITUTION

A seven man commission of upper-class lawyers is writing a new constitution to replace the 1925 modification of Chile's original 1833 charter. The intent is to disenfranchise a large segment of the 45% of Chileans who voted for the leftist parties.

Proportional representation will be abolished. Reactionary corporate groups of manufacturers and doctors will gain more political power, while popularly elected candidates will receive less.

The military will remain autonomous, and not under the control of the civilian government.

EDUCATION

Purges of universities and high schools have been intensified.

Some professors are being given the choice between resigning or facing military trials.

Military principals are being appointed in high schools. "Dangerous subjects" like the French Revolution are being removed from the curriculum. Teachers are being classed in permanent files by ideological criteria - e.g. "possibly ideologically dangerous".

OVERT REPRESSION

Local leaders of unions, strikers or regional organizations are being arrested or executed without trial.

PREVENTION

Unapproved parties are now outlawed. Not only political parties but people parties - gatherings of friends. The junta fears the organization of the people and any gathering is subject to police attack unless it has been authorized.

Neighbors are being urged to report any gathering to the police.

Most of the major leaders of the Allende government are being held on an island prison in the far south, reportedly with insufficient food, clothing or medical attention. Four of them have had to be admitted to Santiago, one for amputation of a gangrene infected arm.

Twenty doctors have reportedly been killed or have disappeared since the coup.

The mayors of two cities have died in prison, apparently after torture.

Reports of mass executions are frequent - in one case 27 copper workers were shot in an alleged escape attempt.

JUNTA STILL SUPPORTED BY FASCISTS

The vice-president of Italy during Mussolini's regime has sent a letter of congratulations to General Augusto Pinochet, head of the Chilean Junta.

American banks have made a dramatic turn-around in the availability of bank loans to Chile since the right-wing coup.

From a pre-Allende high of \$300 million per year, credit for Chile had

dried up to \$30 million a year.

Since the coup the following loans have been extended to Chile:

\$20 million from Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co.

\$170 million from Bankers Trust, Irving Trust, Lite Bank plus some Canadian banks.

\$19.5 million from the Inter-American Development Corporation.

Women workers fight Kraftco

A group of women working in The Loop, the central commercial district of Chicago, and pressing for women's employment rights, recently took on Kraft Foods, a division of Kraftco Inc., as its first major action.

The organization, calling itself Women Employed or W.E., began organizing in the Loop last spring and now has more than 300 members.

W.E. found that Kraft practised sex discrimination in all areas of employment, including:

- unequal pay for equal work,
- concentration of women in low level jobs,
- discriminatory hiring,
- salary and promotion policies.

When initial meetings with Kraft proved unsatisfactory W.E. filed charges against Kraft with the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission and with the Wage and Hours Divisions of the U.S. Dept. of Labour.

W.E. also pressured the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture to do an on-site investigation of Kraft. Kraft gets federal contracts through the agricultural dept. and as a federal contractor is required to file affirmative action plans with the government.

Under the threat of losing federal contracts Kraft executives agreed to meet with W.E. in October, when they agreed to re-write the company's affirmative action plans for 1974 to meet federal guidelines.

A W.E. spokeswoman, Darlene Still, commented that a commitment to re-write the plan was not enough, that W.E. wanted affirmative actions taken to the proposals, and that the pressure would be escalated until they got it.

A W.E. representative was to have discussed the Kraft situation with representatives from the Corporate Accountability Committee of the National Co-

uncil of Churches. This committee monitors the employment practices of major corporations and has urged stockholders to withdraw stock from discriminatory companies.

W.E. says that the federal government itself needs some straightening out because it is not enforcing anti-bias regulations. To get action on this issue W.E. called on Congresswoman Cardis Collins, representative from the Chicago Loop area and a member of the House Committee of Government Operations.

Representative Collins asked her committee to begin investigation of enforcement by the U.S. Office of Federal Contract Compliance.

W.E. committees are presently researching major Chicago retailers and insurance companies, and will be moving on the employers in the near future.

Kraft profits down 3.3%

WINNIPEG (CUP) - Despite a noticeable increase in Kraftco advertising, the multi-national corporation suffered a loss of 3.3% in 71-72 in net profit, compared to a gain of its competitors of 9-15%.

Don Kossick, national co-ordinator of the National Farmers Union boycott of Kraft, attributes the loss to the boycott.

In a speech to the NFU convention in early December, Kossick attributed the success of the boycott to the grassroots support from the union's members and the urban support groups who have launched extensive campaigns to spread the boycott.

Options for Women examines The Law

On Wednesday evening, January 23, Options for Women sponsored a meeting and a forum on women and the law.

The meeting gave different groups an opportunity to set up tables and display, sell, and advertise their activities or goods.

Options for Women had a couple of tables set up, as did the Young Socialists, and the fledgling Erewhon Books.

Options for Women is broken up into several smaller groups, each fo-

cusing on one particular activity. Among the groups are a rap group dealing with women and politics, one for single women and their problems, 'media watchdog', consciousness-raising groups, status of women, and a group attempting to rid the educational system of sexism. (If interested in any of these, contact Options for Women).

The meeting started with short reports by a woman from each of these groups, stating their aims, progress, needs, and hopes.

After a short intermission, the real stuff started.

A series of short scenarios were staged after which lawyers Cathy Fraser and Jean McBean explained what had happened and why, what else could be done, and how to avoid certain difficulties.

Each scenario dealt with a facet of law which discriminates against women in everyday situations: getting a credit card, getting a job, and getting a divorce. There was a great deal of audience participation - many questions and comments.

As a result, a wide variety of subjects were touched on, albeit briefly.

Subjects dealt with included: the use of 'Ms.' and the maiden name when married, 'non-discriminatory' job ads, the value of names on legal deeds, how motherhood and housekeeping are not considered work in the eyes of the law, Dower Rights, and so on.

All in all, it was an interesting evening. Options for Women will undoubtedly be sponsoring another such meeting soon. Try to make it if you can. You won't regret going.

You may contact Options for Women by phoning or writing Anne Lambert, Chairwoman, at 433-3490, #1912, 10883 Saskatchewan Drive.

by Barb Walter

Grape boycott wins successes in Montreal

MONTREAL (CUP) - The United Farm Workers claim they have achieved a major victory in promoting their boycott of all non-union grapes and lettuce from California.

Most Montreal retailers are co-operating to some extent with the boycott. On Jan. 21 both Sir George Williams University and the University of Montreal removed non-union lettuce and grapes from their cafeterias.

Four union farmworkers from California have been joined by representatives of the Montreal clergy and about 100 others in promoting the boycott in the Montreal area.

So far they have been unable to persuade the biggest supermarket chains to co-operate fully by selling only United Farm Workers grapes and lettuce. But on the same day they won the co-operation of the two universities, they also persuaded the Dominion Stores chain to co-operate to a degree.

Dominion has agreed to put up bilingual signs in its fruit and vegetable departments which read: "Customers wishing to support efforts of United

Farm Workers should not buy these grapes. -- The Management."

Dominion has also agreed to put large streamers in the windows carrying similar messages.

The boycotters say they will continue a systematic picketing of Dominion Stores until Dominion agrees to stop selling non-union grapes and lettuce. Only then will they turn their attention to the other large chain, Steinberg's.

Steinberg's has been spared the picket lines because the company complied with the union's request for signs when first approached in November.

Most of the independent stores along the St. Laurent Blvd. are co-operating fully.

They, in addition to the universities, now are clean -- they are not handling any scab grapes or lettuce," said one of the farm workers.

The boycott is being promoted all across Canada and the U.S. to force the growers to sign a contract with the workers that will guarantee them decent wages and working conditions.

Dysentery death in N. Alberta

Last November Jackie Verrault, a seven year old girl in Gift Lake, Alberta, died of shigella, a severe form of dysentery.

Dysentery, relatively unknown in this country, is caused by drinking water contaminated by human wastes. And it is becoming alarmingly common in Northern Alberta communities. This past year has seen a sharp rise in the number of cases reported in both the Gift Lake - Whitefish area and the Wabasca - Desmarais area.

Gift Lake, a Metis colony of about 500 people, has long had only one source of drinking water - the lake itself.

The "white community" - the school teachers - have enjoyed, meanwhile the relative comfort of a pumping and filtering system.

The Peace River Health Unit has regularly taken samples of the lake water and as recently as July has shown a high bacterial count and water "unfit for human consumption."

Copies of these reports are sent to Edmonton. Why was nothing done?

Following Jackie's death the Health Unit posted a sign by the lake (in English) indicating the water unfit and advising that perfer he added or the water boiled before use.

The following day an elderly Metis came down to the lake with his bucket. He saw the sign, shrugged his shoulders and dipped in his bucket.

Sewage pumped into lake

Water samples since freeze-up have been within allowable bacterial counts. However, this does not mean the problem is over, since the warmth of spring could once again bring sickness to the community.

There is more to the story.

This fall, the sewage lagoon for the school was pumped out. And where did all the raw human sewage go? Down the hill into the lake.

And it was no small amount, as the pumping was continuous for two days

and lowered the level of the lagoon five feet.

Shortly after Jackie's death, but before the autopsy was officially released, the Department of Environment set up a temporary treatment plant by the lake.

When told of the lagoon incident they stated that if their department had seen the actual pumping, prosecution would have followed.

The parents of Jackie have now waited two months for the autopsy report.

The report was completed - long ago - but they have received no copy and have had difficulty even viewing the copy in the High Prairie Hospital.

Unanswered questions

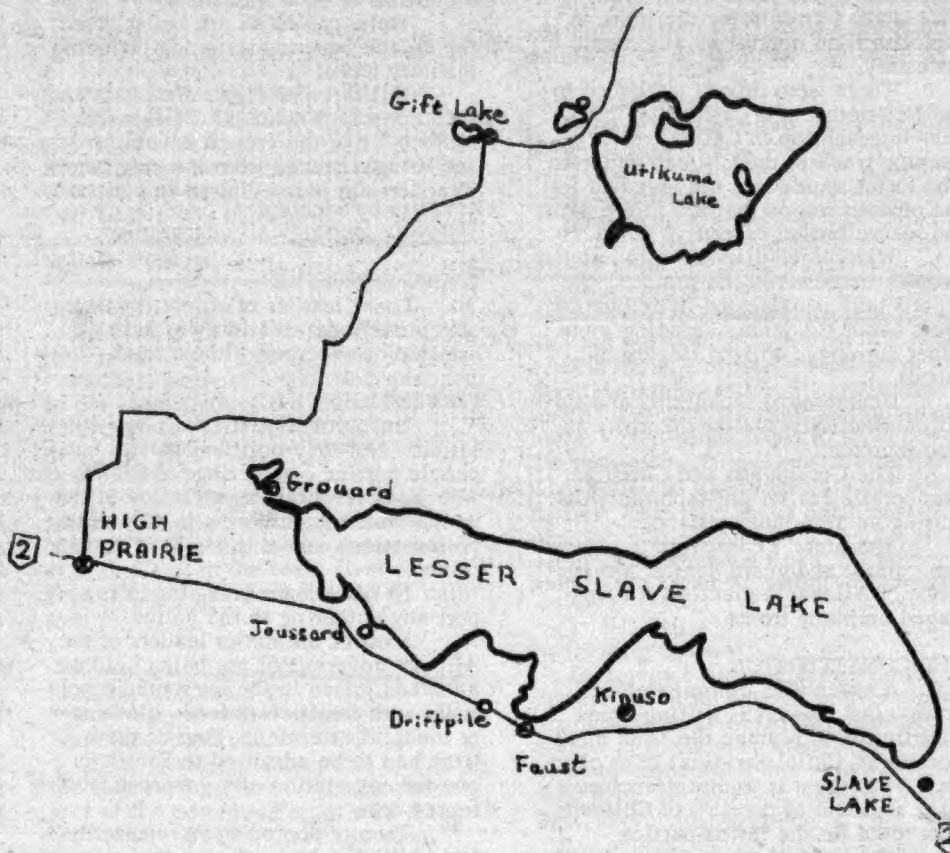
An aside. A local resident of Gift Lake told me that his little girl was in High Prairie for an operation when complications occurred. She was rushed to Edmonton and pronounced dead on arrival. He is still waiting for his autopsy report promised him - ten years later.

Now, residents are demanding an inquest into the Verrault case. Letters have been sent to the Attorney General's office and various M. L. A.'s by the Verrault family, the Metis Council of Gift Lake and the active I. D. Resident's Association.

There are a great many unanswered questions.

Why did the government not act sooner on the Health Unit's reports?

Why did Jackie's younger sister have to wait three hours to see a doctor and five hours to get a bed in the High Prairie Hospital, when at the time, she was suffering convulsions and had a temperature of 106 degrees F.



Who is ultimately responsible for the dumping of raw human sewage in the Colony's only source of drinking water?

And who will help to clean it up?

An inquest will help to determine many of these sought-after answers.

Long has the government neglected its northern residents. Rarely are the in-

justices brought to the attention of the public.

In the future it will be seen that this very tragic case, and the Faust-Driftpile dispute are only the tip of the iceberg.

by Dale Rogers
Northern Alberta Correspondent

New Native housing? Well....

OTTAWA (CUP) -- The federal government has promised the Native Council of Canada that construction of houses for its people will begin this spring.

Native Council president, Tony Belcourt, reported the promise of a "housing program in operation in 1974" with a spring start following a meeting of the Council with Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC) president, Bill Teron on Jan. 18.

Belcourt didn't say what action the Council planned if Teron and CMHC default but he commented "We're going to hold Bill Teron to the commitment."

Belcourt called the meeting with

Teron "bitter" and "frustrating". "We don't forget people who go to bat for us."

Belcourt was referring to Walter Rudnicki, former CMHC director of policy planning. In October, Teron accused Rudnicki of leaking information to the Native Council and fired him. This caused the collapse of talks between the Native Council and CMHC. The Jan. 18 meeting was the first between the two in three months.

Teron has now agreed that no cabinet decision will be made on the housing situation until the Native Council has had an opportunity to examine and re-

spond to cabinet proposals.

The Native Council has argued this was promised much earlier and the fired official was only doing his job in turning a cabinet document over to them.

The Native Council is asking for 30,000 to 40,000 new houses for its people. Many of them -- Metis and non-status Indians -- live in tar paper shacks, with two or three families often crowded into a one-room hut.

None of these people have ever received treaty land or treaty money. But they have been subjected to the same abuses as treaty Indians.

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What exactly does the course entail?

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Metis occupation ends

SASKATOON (CUP) -- Department of Northern Saskatchewan (DNS) minister, Ted Bowerman agreed on January 25 to meet and negotiate with the Buffalo Narrows protestors thus ending an eight day occupation by 50 Metis from La Loche and Buffalo Narrows.

The sit-in started after Metis negotiations with the DNS on welfare rights proved fruitless. The Metis charged the DNS officials were evasive.

Jonas Sable, spokesman for the occupying Metis, had said they would stay in the government buildings until the DNS met their demands. The demands were:

1) That a permanent Saskatchewan Assistance Plan (SAP) worker be put in La Loche

2) The DNS send in a temporary worker to La Loche until the permanent worker is installed

3) The DNS-appointed welfare field worker be replaced by a fieldworker elected by the people.

Difficulties

The group had cited the many difficulties which the people encountered in trying to receive or apply for welfare assistance as the reason for the demands. Sable pointed out that welfare assistance is greatly needed this year because of the severity of the winter.

After a series of meetings between the Metis and DNS officials, it had been unanimously decided by the La Loche Metis Association occupying was the only alternative.

At a January 15 meeting of the La Loche Metis Association local, which was concerned primarily with welfare issues and problems, it was decided that it was necessary to make the problems of the people and the need for welfare assistance clear to the welfare workers of Buffalo Narrows.

Two representatives from La Loche were chosen to meet with the welfare officials for this express purpose.

Sable said after a three hour meeting with welfare officials the replies the Metis were getting "were just not the kind of answers we should be getting. I made this very clear to the welfare representatives ... that nothing was being accomplished."

The representatives then asked the welfare officials if they would attend the meeting the next day at La Loche. The welfare workers declined saying they needed permission from their superior to attend the meeting. Jean David, the supervisor, was in La Ronge at the time.

Getting nowhere

"All we were asking for," said Metis representative Alex McDougall, "was for them to attend, and fill in the people at La Loche about the rules and regulations of welfare."

A Metis representative phoned the welfare office at La Ronge and asked for representatives at their meetings

but was refused. After half an hour of haggling with welfare officials the Metis representatives concluded that they were getting nowhere and decided the meeting would be held the next day.

No one showed

McDougall described further efforts to get welfare representatives to attend the meeting. "No welfare representatives showed up at the meeting but there were two welfare workers in La Loche from Buffalo Narrows whom we had asked to attend. Louis Herman (president of the local Metis association) and I saw Mr. Jow Brown, a child welfare worker. We drove up beside him to again request his presence at the meeting and he paid us ... no attention ... Roy Booth, who is a SAP worker, was in the Hudson Bay store. I went in and asked Roy if he could attend the meeting. He said no. We received word from higher authorities that when this meeting was to start we would leave La Loche right then ... that showed the consideration that the DNS and welfare ever had for the people of the north."

On learning the reaction of the welfare workers, the Metis had decided unanimously that the only way to get attention from the government and resolve their problems was to occupy the DNS offices at Buffalo Narrows.

The protestors warned that if negotiators fail to reach agreement after two weeks, sit-ins will be resumed on a large scale.

Agreement

Department officials and officers of the Buffalo Narrows Metis Society board of directors said many of the protestors' demands have been agreed to, but many have yet to be negotiated.

The DNS will establish permanent facilities in La Loche with resident social workers, will fund a local welfare committee, create a proper welfare board of appeals in the North and appoint a welfare field worker.

Food vouchers

DNS has also agreed to supply food vouchers to welfare cases and investigate specific complaints against indi-



"Welfare will only destroy your incentive to work." LNS

vidual welfare workers in the area.

Items to be negotiated include increased welfare payments in the area due to the higher costs of living in the North, the deduction of family allowance from welfare cheques and the reinstatement of a 'special needs' clause in the Saskatchewan Assistance Plan.

During the eight days of occupation, both sides hurled charges ranging from bribery to political collusion.

Dennis Pourreau, a former employee of the DNS and currently a consultant for the Metis Society of Saskatchewan said last Wednesday residents of La Loche were bribed with \$50 food vouchers into supporting the DNS position.

"The social workers paid them \$50 a piece then called a large meeting," said Pourreau. "The priest, who is the most influential person in La Loche was there. Local residents who received \$50 agreed that the sit-in wasn't worth the risks they would have to take in terms of the possibility of being refused government services."

Marcel J'Heureux, DNS social services director, countered the charges saying his staff interviewed about 50 people in La Loche last Monday and some of them were probably in dire straights and needed the vouchers.

In one of the lighter moments of the occupation, Ted Bowerman accused the Saskatchewan Waffle of using the Mé-

tis people as pawns in its fight with the provincial government.

"I think the Waffle is determined to get after Ted Bowerman and its encouraging the Metis Society of Saskatchewan to do the same."

Saskatoon sit-in

Bowerman was at first hesitant to meet with the protestors but decided last Thursday that a meeting would be in his best interests. Warnings that the Metis Society of Saskatchewan could shut welfare offices in major centres across the province were given weight Wednesday when local Metis occupied the Saskatoon welfare office.

Metis Society president, Jim Sinclair said he believed the sit-in at the Saskatoon welfare office was instrumental in Bowerman's agreeing to meet with the protestors.

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Cold cures costly hoax

NEW YORK - Chances are you'll have at least one cold this winter, but if you think you'll get some relief from one of the many non-prescription cold remedies advertised - forget it.

According to the January, 1974 issue of Consumer Reports, virtually all of the products currently on the market, from Dristan to Contac C, Alka-Seltzer to NYQuil, are totally useless despite the fact that the drug industry spends some \$79 million a year to convince you otherwise.

Consumer Reports explains that nearly all of the competing cold tablets, capsules or liquids contain at least two or three staple ingredients: a pain reliever, a decongestant and an antihistamine.

The most common staple is the decongestant. When applied directly as nose drops or spray, various decongestants will reduce nasal passage swelling temporarily. But in the capsule and tablet form they just don't work, either because they are inherently ineffective or because the dose is too small to do any good.

Only two relatively unknown oral decongestants (Sudafed and Propadrine) are sold in effective dosages. Antihistamines are useful in treating some allergic condition, such as hay fever, but are worthless against the common cold.

The one ingredient in many cold remedies that's sometimes justified is the pain reliever - usually aspirin or acetaminophen. If symptoms include headache, fever or muscle aches, either of those drugs will help. But if nasal congestion is the problem, a pain reliever does nothing for it and adds unnecessary medication.

Take for example Dristan. According

to the manufacturer, American Home Products, Dristan contains "the decongestant most prescribed by doctors," an "exclusive anti-allergent," and the "pain relieving medication most recommended by doctors."

The decongestant is phenylephrine, and doctors do prescribe it - but as nose drops, not orally. "Moreover," says Consumer Reports, "the oral dosage in two Dristan tablets is only one fourth of the dosage found effective in controlled clinical testing."

The "exclusive" anti-allergent is a weak antihistamine - in two tablets less than is ordinarily given to children for hay fever. And like any antihistamine, it is useless for cold symptoms.

The pain reliever "most recommended by doctors" is aspirin. "Two Dristan tablets contain the same amount as two five-grain aspirins," says Consumer Re-

ports. "It is therefore true that Dristan will 'work on aches and fever,' as its television ads claim. Any aspirin does.

Dristan also includes small amounts of antacid and caffeine, but neither of those relieve cold symptoms.

In other words, Dristan has only one useful aid for a cold - aspirin. But \$12 million worth of advertising in 1972 helps American Home Products sell Dristan for roughly 20 times the price of plain aspirin, sold under "house" brands in drug stores and supermarkets.

Incidentally, American Home Products also makes Anacin, which contains about one fifth more aspirin than a standard five grain tablet. "That miniscule difference, and \$26 million worth of advertising enables the manufacturer to sell Anacin for three to six times the price of low-cost aspirin," Consumer Reports concludes.

Food chain eats energy

NEW YORK (CUP-LNS) -- What fast-food chain uses enough energy annually to supply the cities of Pittsburgh, Boston, Washington, and San Francisco with electric power for a whole year? If you thought of the ubiquitous arches of McDonald's, you're right.

According to University of Illinois' computer scientist Bruce Hannon, the packaging of McDonald's hamburgers, french fries, and other products consumes three billion kilowatt hours worth of electricity per year, or the energy equivalent of 12.7 million tons of coal. For each customer the energy equivalent of 2.1 pounds of coal is expended, on the average.

In addition, McDonald's uses 174 million pounds of paper yearly, which is roughly the sustained yield of 315 square miles of forest. Each McDonald's

patron discards 2.4 ounces of packaging, including paper cups, bags, plastic lid covers, burger boxes, wax paper, straws, and napkins.

McDonald's is the fourth largest food server in the U.S. trailing only after the army, Kentucky Fried Chicken, and the Department of Agriculture. "McDonald's is probably no worse than Burger Chef, Dairy Queen, and all the others," says Hannon. "They are a symbol of nationwide waste of material and energy resources."

Don't think the McDonald Corporation isn't doing anything about this waste however. In an attempt to help school children develop "environmental awareness," McDonald's is distributing its own "Ecology Pack" designed for fourth through sixth graders.

Peruvians seize U.S. firm

PERU (CUP - PRENSA LATINA) -- "This is a day of victory for the Peruvian people and of the defeat of imperialism," said the Peruvian minister of Power and Mining, General Jorge Maldonado, at the official takeover of the U.S. owned Cerro de Pasco Mining Corporation.

The decision to place the company under state control was made last August when the Cerro management issued a declaration expressing unwillingness to negotiate a transfer to the Peruvian government. The government found the terms of the statement "insulting

and provocative."

Unofficial sources in Lima said the company is asking \$175 million in compensation.

However, the company owes approximately \$60 million for housing for which it was legally responsible. The money was to go to building houses for the workers. In addition, the company may well expect to pay damages for pollution of air and water it has polluted for more than 70 years.

Included in the corporation's claim for compensation is the value of ore not yet extracted which under Peruvian law belongs to the state. Without this the company's claim would be down to \$12 million.

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The most popular headache remedies include Excedrin, Empirin, Anacin, Cope, Vanquish, Bufferin, and Bayer. But if you knew the truth, these pills might get pretty hard to swallow.

THE COMBINATION DRUGS
According to a recent American Medical Association drug report, combinations of analgesics (pain relievers) are "irrational" and "not recommended." That means remedies like Excedrin, Empirin, and Vanquish.

BUFFERED PREPARATIONS
That same report could find "no sound basis" for taking remedies like Bufferin instead of plain aspirin.

ASPIRIN AND CAFFEINE
It also found simple aspirin plus caffeine, which is what Anacin is, does no more for your headache than plain aspirin.

BAYER VS. BRAND X
As for plain aspirin, there is no persuasive scientific evidence Bayer Aspirin is more effective at relieving headache than any other brand. It may differ from other brands but that doesn't mean it works better.

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The major brand remedies cost up to six times more than ordinary aspirin. Partly because you have to pay for the advertising that gets you to buy them. So next time you buy something for your head, use your head... Buy the least expensive plain aspirin you can find.

Medical Committee for Human Rights
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Prepared by The Stern Company

Blow your nose alone

NEW YORK (LNS) -- Dr. Bertram Drinman, medical director of the Aluminum Company of America (ALCOA) recently offered a new air pollution remedy in remarks before a National Academy of Sciences pollution conference.

Rather than require industry to install expensive cleansing devices, or make them changeover to cleaner operating procedures, Drinman suggests that we merely segregate those people most affected by pollution. For example, affected people could be put in low-pollution areas or could have air-scrubbing machines installed in their homes, Drinman said.

ALCOA ranked 72nd in Fortune Magazine's 1972 list of the top 500 industrial corporations with assets of more than \$2.7 billion and a net income of more than \$102 million for 1972.

Esso donates millions

BUENOS AIRES (CUP) -- The left-wing guerrillas of the Peoples Revolutionary Army scored another victory for the poor and hungry of Argentina last week.

Esso Argentina agreed Friday to donate \$10 million worth of food, clothing, tools and medicine to the poor in return for kidnapped Esso executive Victor Samuelson.

The announcement of the agreement came in a communique sent to the Buenos Aires newspapers.

Samuelson was kidnapped Dec. 6, when seven men carrying machine guns walked into a cafeteria at the Esso refinery at Campana, 50 miles north of Buenos Aires, and spirited him away while he was eating his lunch.

Esso Argentina is a subsidiary of Exxon Oil Company.

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UWO sociology students form union

LONDON (CUP) - After two previous failures, the Sociology Student Association at the University of Western Ontario was successful in holding elections for positions in its executive. Sixty five sociology students attended the Jan. 17 meeting.

"Student unions have failed in the past mainly due to student apathy", said Tony Winson, one of the twelve union organizers. But students attending the meeting seemed far from apathetic.

The union is intended to enable students to take a more active part in the decision-making processes of the Sociology Department and to provide

a more direct line of communication between students and professors.

Students expressed dissatisfaction with class size, particularly in Sociology 20, and were concerned about the lack of Canadian content in Sociology courses in general.

Sociology 20 tutorial leader, Laura Pratt, said some textbooks presently used in sociology courses express racist

and anti-working class ideas. She suggested these books should either be banned or taught from a more critical viewpoint.

Union meetings will be open to all sociology students but each sociology class is to appoint a steward to act as their representative. The steward would not have permanent status.

The stewards will form ad hoc com-

mittees to investigate student problems and report back to the general meeting.

On the basis of these committee reports, the union will decide what action is to be taken to gain departmental approval. This could entail the establishment of grievance committees to approach the faculty or, where all else fails, class boycotts may be used.

The ad hoc committees are still in the organizational stages but several students at the meeting were elected as student representatives for departmental committees.

U of M admin. stages raid on students' rights

WINNIPEG (CUP) -- An assault on student-run prof/course evaluation by some University of Manitoba senators has resulted in a promise by President Sirluck that no administration funds be supplied until the Senate has another meeting on the matter.

Last year the administration paid, by Sirluck's estimate, \$25,000 of the cost of the evaluations.

Some professors have expressed dissatisfaction with the results and with the types of questions asked.

At a Senate meeting Tuesday, Jan. 8, a report by the Senate ad hoc committee of Prof./Course Evaluation Procedures was presented calling for the establishment of a centralized agency to administer a "formal professor-course evaluation on a university-wide basis."

Under the proposal, this agency and a new senate committee including "expertise in statistics" would be charged with advising on "the basic design" and "the general direction for the administration of the questionnaire".

The committee would also decide who gets what information (students, administrators) but the evaluated professor would have access to all information gathered.

Women's course offered at MUN

ST. JOHN'S (CUP) - "Images of Woman", a new course in the Arts faculty at Memorial University, will concern itself primarily with the changing images of women in literature, from the mid-nineteenth century standpoint of Bronte to the quasi-feminist outlooks of Atwood and Woolf.

The literature will be used as a means of reflecting on the position of women in society.

Co-ordinator of the course is Dell Texmo, lecturer in Junior Division (first year) English. "Images of Women" will include a weekly lecture by a guest speaker, ten of whom are scheduled to appear during the semester, each representing a different field or discipline.

In addition to the guest speakers and discussion periods, a five-part film series of images of women will also be shown. It being a semester course, students will also get a chance to express their own opinions to the class based on works from the reading list.

"Both male and female students need to re-examine literature," said Texmo, "as a way of getting at life -- in terms of the new insights about women that all of us have experienced to some degree with the resurgence of the feminist movement."

The literature will be studied in terms of the realities versus the stereotypes, a conflict which forms the basis of many literary works. When men expect women to behave in accordance with specific pre-conceived notions, and the latter refuse to comply, conflict invariably ensues. "The ways in which each heroine responds to these expectations are worthy of investigation," said Texmo.

NUS meets in Maritimes

TRURO (CUP) -- Nova Scotia members of the National Union of Students (NUS) met here Saturday, January 12 to discuss the organization and its future activity in the province.

Delegates agreed that each member needed a campus NUS contact and committee if they are to get much out of the national union.

A provincial NUS committee and a provincial student office were also desired.

Suggested activities included recruiting new universities into NUS, lobbying for NUS policies plus research and preparation of position papers.

Local committees would also be lia-

sons with the provincial representative and national office.

Nova Scotia student representatives are meeting with Dr. Gillis, the N. S. Minister of Education on January 21 to discuss student aid.

At the same time, concrete steps will be taken to establish campus and provincial NUS committees. The Nova Scotia Association of Student Unions may be revived to coordinate a centrally located office that would increase interunion activity.

N. S. Teachers' College, N. S. Agricultural College, Dalhousie, and St. Mary's were present. King's College, the fifth full member was unable to at-

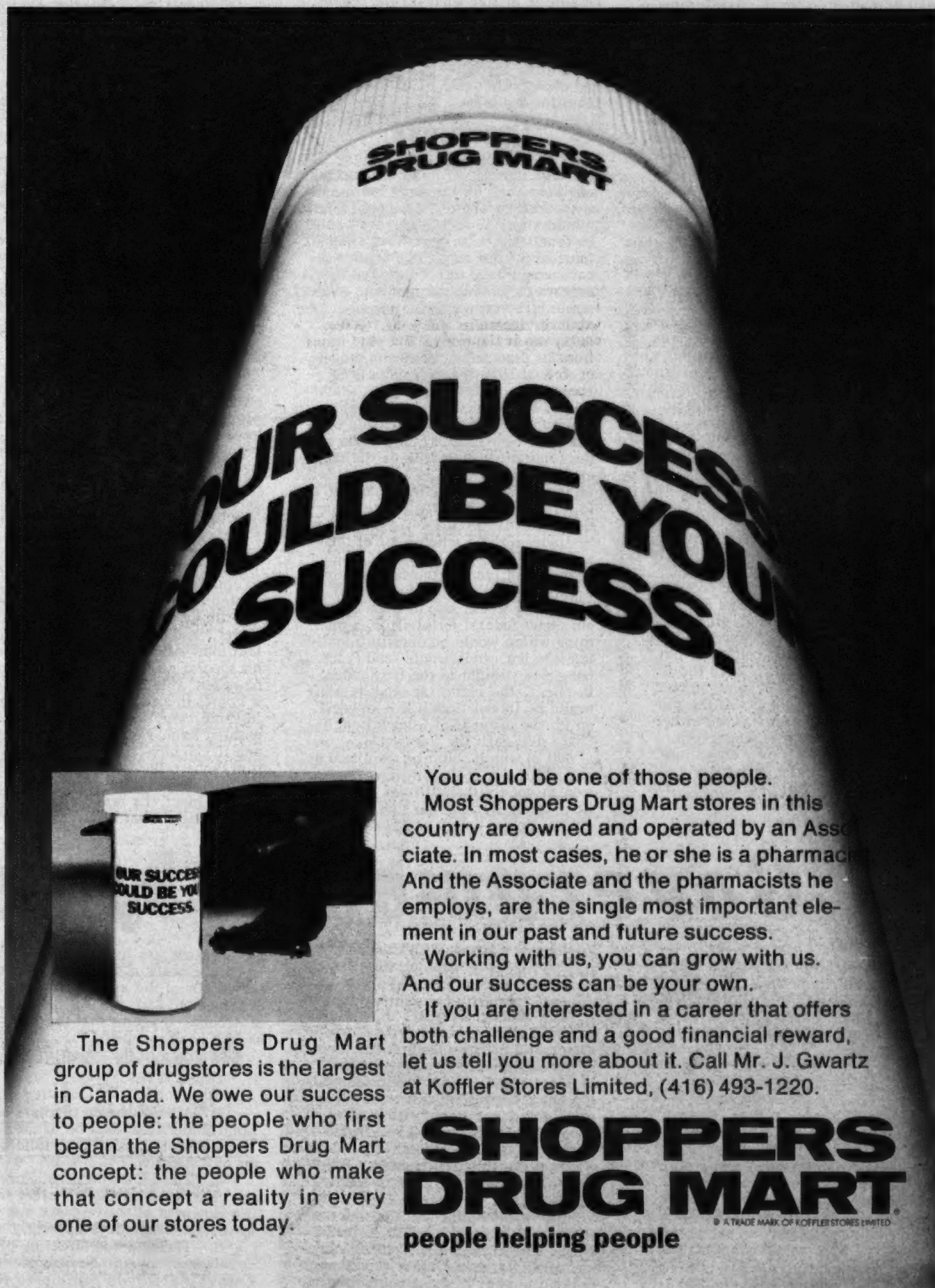
tend. Although not a NUS member, N. S. College of Art and Design sent a representative.

NUS was represented by Bob Buckingham, its General Secretary.

The progress of NUS to date was outlined, stressing its activities on post-secondary school financing and housing.

The delegates agreed NUS could serve an important function researching areas of importance to student unions. A resource secretary will be hired by the NUS Central Committee in Regina next month.

NUS's next full meeting will be in May.



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For the most grotesque sellout yet:

Can Kahn con Canucks?

by Larry Pratt

Where does the Canadian Government get its ideas and information on energy? With the bird about to join the hungry cats in Washington on February 11 in response to Richard Nixon's call for a meeting of the energy-hungry industrialized countries, that question is becoming increasingly worrisome.

When Nixon issued his invitation early in January, External Affairs Minister Mitchell Sharp was quick off the mark to welcome the U.S. initiative. Mitch then added the apparently extraneous note that Canada will welcome more foreign investment in the Athabasca tar sands as long as control of development remains in Canadian hands. Just the usual continentalist reassurance? Perhaps, but another possible explanation which has gradually been emerging from scattered sources suggests that the federal government may be tuning up for the most grotesque sell-out of all.

There were several straws in the wind in December. First, there was Henry Kissinger in England calling on the capitalist powers to form an "energy action group" and to develop concrete programmes on a joint basis. Interviewed on American television news, one of Kissinger's aides affirmed that what Henry specifically had in mind was the oil shales of Colorado and the "oil sands of northern Canada."

At just about the same time, tubby Herman Kahn, director of New York's prestigious think-tank, the Hudson Institute, and author of such classics as *On Thermonuclear War*, *Thinking the Unthinkable*, *On Escalation* and, most recently, *Things to Come*, was telling an audience in Paris that "these Canadian sands are the only place in the world where you can spend \$20 billion in one to three years and know exactly what you'll get in return." Herman Kahn among the tar sands? ?

Finally there was the inimitable federal Minister of Supply and Services, Jean-Pierre Goyer, trotting around Calgary making remarkably similar noises. Goyer assured one group of businessmen that Canada has "very good customers, eater and wealthy customers" in the U.S., Europe and Japan who would love to buy up the tar sands oil. Goyer claimed Canada could make profits of \$2-3 billion a year from now until 1980 by exporting tar sands oil.

From an analysis of his speech Pollution Probe of Toronto concluded that the good minister had in mind the immediate construction of some 20 to 30 Syncrude-sized plants. At the moment three tar sands plants are either operating or in the planning stages, but two of them will only come into full production in the early 1980's.

The pieces began to come together in late December when Clair Balfour of the Financial Times published a

couple of articles which only a handful of Canadian newspapers bothered to print. Balfour revealed that on November 28th Herman Kahn and his Montréal associate, Marie Josee Drouin, had a meeting with Pierre Trudeau, Energy Minister Donald MacDonald and members of MacDonald's staff, during which Kahn outlined his scheme for crash development of the tar sands.

Kahn proposed an investment of \$15 to 20 billion by an international consortium of governments -- the U.S., Europe, and Japan -- in a massive effort to build 20 processing plants before 1980. Together, these Syncrude-sized plants, using the existing strip-mining technology, would produce two million barrels of synthetic crude daily, all of which would be marked for export in the initial stages. Between 1978 and 1984, according to Kahn's scenario, some six billion barrels would be siphoned off for foreign consumption; after that Canada would be able to utilize what oil she required for her domestic purposes, plus she would be left with an oil field twice the size of Alaska's Prudoe Bay. All of this, including full ownership and cheap oil, could be ours without investing a dime.

Grandiose

Kahn is first and foremost a social engineer, and his tar sands brainstorm is typically grandiose. Because labour requirements in such a project would be fantastic, he suggests that a labour force of 30,000 to 40,000 South Koreans would have to be imported to Alberta to provide the requisite manpower. The only existing tar sands plant in operation is having trouble disposing of the sludge and used water from its processing, but Kahn proposes to deal with the environment by ignoring it: the polluted waste would simply be dumped into the Athabasca River and the river itself written off. According to Clair Balfour, Kahn and the Hudson Institute believe the northern Alberta region is in any event a relatively undesirable environment, so the question is of little interest to them.

Under Kahn's scheme all of this would come to life by the federal government placing the tar sands on a war-time emergency basis. Presumably, they would also have to be brought under federal jurisdiction, something which would be constitutionally feasible but which would send Peter Lougheed straight to the barricades. In effect, the entire tar sands region would be internationalized, opened up for the disposal of what Mitchell Sharp still calls the free world.

All of which could be dismissed as something out of the Firesign Theatre were it not for three dismal facts: first, tubby Herman has that magical elusive power known as Access; second,

he has allies inside the federal cabinet; third, Mitchell Sharp is alive and well and on his way to Washington.

Kahn is no stranger in Ottawa's corridors. Back in the mid-1960's, when he was still into the war business, he used to wow the boys down at the Defense Department, along with a few goggle-eyed academics, with day-long monologues on international relations. Back in October, again according to Clair Balfour, he lunched on the 17th with Trudeau and a group of cabinet ministers, this time supplying an audio-visual outline of future economic trends for entertainment. That meeting was set up by Jean-Pierre Goyer. But Kahn's access extends well beyond Ottawa: he informed Balfour that he had discussed his energy plan with Richard Nixon (before Watergate); with other White House officials; with Kissinger's staff; and with officials of Western Europe and Japan. Evidently, tubby gets around.

Donald MacDonald was underwhelmed by Kahn's presentation. He told Balfour that he didn't know why Canada should feel any obligation to rush into such schemes, though he was impressed by the amount of thinking Kahn had put into his plan. MacDonald's must also know that there is no possibility that 20 Syncrude-sized plants could be thrown up overnight without creating the most fantastic, economic, environmental and social chaos in Alberta; the best available study on tar sands development, the report prepared for Lougheed's cabinet (extracts of which appear elsewhere on these pages) by a large group of civil servants, implies that any rate of development faster than one plant every two or three years carries enormous risks.

Ignored

Unfortunately, Lougheed has simply ignored this report and appears to have in mind a much accelerated development pace, one suggestion made in another report done for his government by Walter M. Levy Assoc. of New York. But whether even Peter "Lochivar" Lougheed could swallow Kahn's morsel is doubtful, particularly since it envisages federal control.

All of this skepticism would seem to confirm Jean-Pierre Goyer's oft-quoted feeling that most Canadians are simply incapable of thinking big. Goyer, who is evidently Kahn's contact man inside the government, and his special assistant, Dave Brittain, are, however, able to grasp grandeur when it comes in a package from the Hudson Institute, and the two men have been pushing Kahn's scheme around Ottawa and in Calgary. Sandy Osler of Pollution Probe talked over the idea with Brittain recently and came away horrified; Goyer, he learned, was all for placing the tar sands in a "war-

time situation" so that 20 plants could be put up by 1980 for U.S., European and Japanese supply. Osler was able to raise one or two doubts in Brittain's mind, but then Pollution Probe has never been into thinking big.

Kahn's proposal has been pooched by MacDonald and his staff, but MacDonald is not representing Canada at the February 11 energy meeting in Washington. MacDonald will be having bilateral talks with William Simon at the end of January, but it will be Mitchell Sharp, our leading continentalist, who will head the Canadian contingent to Washington. And that should have us all worried. Sharp's approach to energy matters is well known. He sees energy re-

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Kahn's proposal has been pooched by MacDonald and his staff, but MacDonald is not representing Canada at the February 11 energy meeting in Washington. MacDonald will be having bilateral talks with William Simon at the end of January, but it will be Mitchell Sharp, our leading continentalist, who will head the Canadian contingent to Washington. And that should have us all worried. Sharp's approach to energy matters is well known. He sees energy re-

Government report urges ta

'Fort McMurray Athabasca Tar Sands Development Strategy' prepared for the Executive Council of the Government of Alberta by the Conservation and Utilization Committee, August 1972.

Groans from the reader - "Oh, no; we've heard enough about Syncrude Oil from the Press; and anyhow, 1972 is passé."

Well, even if the eighty-page report was written in 1972, it appeared to be unavailable to the public until late 1973, and after Mr. Lougheed had announced, through the media, an exciting new kind of agreement with Syncrude Oil Ltd. As energy issues have been brought into sharper focus very recently, the basic premise of the committee, "that the demand for synthetic crude oil is

from markets external to Canada", may no longer be appropriate. Nevertheless, the summary of objectives are interesting as quoted later.

Who wrote the report? It would appear that the members of the Conservation and Utilities Committee are senior Civil Servants of the Province of Alberta and, in the task of compiling the report, were assisted by five study components comprising about 45 civil servants from 13 Provincial Departments, the Research Council of Alberta, the Energy Resources Conservation Board and the Alberta Housing Corporation.

The report recognizes that the major decisions would have to be made by the Government (i.e. politicians) and also, the then present Government policy on many of the aspects relating to the extraction of synthetic oil from

the tar sands was inarticulate.

On the basis of the publicly disclosed details of the agreement between Syncrude Oil Ltd. and the Government of Alberta, it seems that the report has not been successful.

Extracts from the report follow.

OBJECTIVES

"1. Alberta should regulate and control the Athabasca tar sands development for the socio-economic benefit of Albertans.

"2. The social benefits accruing to Albertans should be inherent in the development of the resource and the associated urban development.

"3. The rate and direction of the development should be dependent on Canada's ability to participate economically and on Alberta's requirements

for economic development.

"4. The development should result in a net long term benefit and improvement to Alberta's physical and ecological environment.

"5. The evolution of tar sand technology should be led by Canadian technologists for the benefit of Canadians.

"6. The development should be an integration of community, industry and government.

"In suggesting these objectives there is an explicit recognition of the continuous requirement for balancing the concepts of "investor confidence" and "controlled development". Investor confidence must be maintained if the resource development is to complement and supplement the socio-economic development requirements of Albertans.

True to P.C. pattern:

Ontario gov't holds fire sale on hydro power

Four weeks ago, on December 31, 1973, the federal government announced that the National Energy Board's recommendation to allow Ontario-Hydro to export power to the United States had been accepted.

This, then, was the substance of a national news item on CBC last New Year's eve.

To see what was behind it, a look at the relevant National Energy Board Report is instructive. The following background information, along with a sketch of the proceedings, is based on this report.

Like many a law court proceeding, it is difficult to describe without some detail. But it may appear to some that the approved export of power to be generated from a coal fired steam generating station would increase the pollution in and around Toronto.

The report says that Ontario Hydro was founded in 1906, generates power by hydroelectric and other means mainly for the Province of Ontario. It is also interconnected with Manitoba and Quebec-Hydro along with the New York and Michigan Power Pools in the U. S. A.

A copy of the 29 page report with appendices "National Energy Board Report to the Governor in Council in the matter of the Application under the National Energy Board Act of the Hydroelectric Power Commission of Ontario, November 1973" may be obtained in the Cameron Library at the University of Alberta.

Capacity

The total capacity of Ontario Hydro for 1973 was estimated at nearly 90,000 GWH. GWH is a Gigawatt-hour which is one million kilowatt-hours. About half of this was produced from conventional thermal power stations. As well, roughly 15 per cent was nuclear power and 26 per cent was hydro electricity.

In 1965, the National Energy Board in Ottawa authorized a ten year license to export interruptible electrical energy in annual quantities of up to 7500GWH with a ten per cent tolerance (i. e. about nine per cent of the 1973 capacity referred to above). This license was, however, subject to the condition that certain power be returned to Canada so that effectively, the net exported power would be roughly fifty per cent of the total exported power. This would leave the remaining half as equichange power.

By September of 1973 it appeared that in order to comply with the export license, Ontario would have to discontinue exports for that year. On request from the U. S. Utility Corporations, Ontario Hydro applied for an emergency license to increase an additional 1500 GWH of energy. This application was granted by the National Energy Board.

About the same time, Ontario Hydro applied for an amendment to their 1965 license that would remove the necessity to receive equichange power from America for 1974 and 1975. In effect, this would double the net export energy from Ontario.

In support of their application, Ontario Hydro's case included: that the export market was expected to be high; ample surplus generating capacity was available to supply additional exports; energy for export would be mostly generated from U. S. coal which was in abundant supply; and, the export would provide Ontario Hydro with "considerable economic return" (their Senior Engineer's estimate in the range of \$6.8 million to \$8.5 million per year).

As regards to the environmental effects of burning fuel to produce electricity for export, the Senior Meteorologist testified that Ontario Hydro operated

were considered and quantified, they would outweigh the anticipated profit. In support of this position, a witness presented calculations based on estimates published by a U. S. Federal Government Agency for costs of pollution and weights of emission in the U. S. in 1968. Taking inflation into account, counsel for these intervenors concluded that the social costs to the citizens of Ontario from the increased pollution would outweigh the profits and that the proposed export of power was not in the public interest.

As noted before, the application was recommended for approval, subject to lesser restrictions. Some of the observations of the Presiding Members of the National Energy Board were: -

"... I cannot accept the proffered estimate of social costs as a basis for rejecting this application.

"... I am satisfied that this export would provide a net advantage, not merely to the applicant, but also to Canada.

"... Here, however, is a case where Canada can help, with almost no drain on her own resources, while at the same time making a reasonable profit."

Fire sale

This whole transaction appears to be just another decision and order, like so many others. Like ones authorizing the 'fire sale' of Alberta's most accessible natural gas and crude oil to our large and friendly neighbor to the South.

One might also note that it grew out of a smaller export license that was found to be too constricting by both consumer and supplier alike, and before that license had expired.

In other words, if Canada does not need the energy today, chances are the National Energy Board of the Federal Government will approve of its disposal to America. This practise in the past has led to the present situation where out of the 1.8 million barrels of crude oil produced in Canada a day, about 50 per cent is exported to the U. S.

With regard to electricity, either small net amounts or equichange power flowed over the border in the past. Today it is either small quantities or larger interruptible power that is exported. Continuing at this rate, the prognosis is clear: large continuous blocks of electricity for export in the future.

What are the alternatives? One is to use the power in the province of origin, or Canada, to boost local industry and employment rather than subsidizing competitive exports. Another is to reduce production of electricity and so conserve resources. Still another possibility is to construct a National Power Grid, a proposal that received wide support at the recent Federal-Provincial Energy conference.

by P. G. Laird



within Provincial Government regulations and that the generation of power for additional export would result in the emission of 27,300 tons of sulphur dioxide and 505 tons of particulates per year, and, no significant environmental effects were expected from this pollution. Ontario Hydro also claimed that any social costs resulting from such pollution would be insignificant.

The Minister of Energy for Ontario supported the application to export the power. However, Pollution Probe at the University of Toronto and the Consumers Association of Canada opposed the application. Their grounds were basically that Ontario Hydro's assessment of net benefits did not include social costs, and, that if these costs

sources as disposable income, income which should be generously invested in return for the general good-will of Canada's allies. Back in 1970 the cabinet were faced with an application for a huge, long-term export of natural gas to the U. S. A certain nationalistic minister argued against the application, pointing out that it involved the export of employment, that the gas should be put to industrial use in Canada, etc. At which point Sharp noted that while all this might be true, these were the costs of Canada's remaining a paid-up member of the free world. The application was approved.

One question remains: in light of the evidence, would the Canadian government do the unthinkable to the tar sands? Answer: only if the price is right.

tar sands for Albertans

"These objectives are used in projecting a development strategy which envisages a much slower rate of development than suggested by foreign markets. * The orderly development rate is regulated by the first and third objective based on the basic premise. The rate of development of one plant in every four years is consistent with present technology and construction requirements."

DIRECTION OF CHOICE*

"The development of the bituminous tar sands will undoubtedly shape the socio-economic destiny of Albertans to a far greater extent during the next century than the conventional crude oil developments have during the past several decades. Albertans have many options and strategies to consider and

many decisions to make.

"On one hand we can continue the policies of the conventional crude oil developments creating tremendous and unregulated growth and developments resulting in short term benefits accruing to the Province as well as the long term costs arising from exported energy, technology, job opportunities and environmental damages, in addition to the depletion of non-renewable resources.

"Conversely we can regulate the orderly growth and development of the bituminous tar sands for the ultimate benefit of Alberta and Canada in order that Canadian technology will be expanded, Albertans will find beneficial and satisfying employment within its diversified economy, and our environment will be protected and enhanced for future use. But when the magnitude of the areal, fiscal and manpower req-

uirements and environmental consequences are visualized, it becomes apparent that the latter course of action is imperative."

"The essential characteristic of the suggestions is their pro-Canadian and pro-Albertan flavour. The basic premise that the demand for synthetic crude oil is from markets external to Canada, combined with the assumption that substantial net benefits will be derived only if the development is firmly controlled in a manner which complements and supplements the development requirements of Alberta and Canada, leads to the adoption of a pro-Canadian and pro-Albertan policy position. This policy position is viewed as appropriate for a government committed to assuming a role which is supportive of its citizens in their development."

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YOU CAN DO FOR
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Energy Board 'ill qualified'

PETERBOROUGH (CUP) - According to Bob Page, energy expert of the Committee for and Independent Canada, the national energy board is dangerously ill-qualified to decide the fate of the MacKenzie pipeline project.

The board will act as a court with adversary proceedings in which each side presents its case.

The a CBC broadcast Tuesday, Jan. 15, Professor Page discussed the unsuitability of that government body to entertain the monumental problems involved in reviewing the case.

"Currently the members of the national energy board are drawn from two civil service and corporate ranks, for the board was designed to handle limited technical and financing questions.

"However, within a few months, it will be asked to judge the largest project in Canadian history, the MacKenzie pipeline. Included in those hearings will be fundamental questions of national economic priorities, native rights and ecology, yet there is no one on the board with experience in these areas."

Other problems of the upcoming case include the money available to the opposing parties:

"The consortium of multi-national oil companies who are applying to build the pipeline will have spent at least \$68,000,000 on their application;

the Canadian public interest groups (CIC) Pollution Probe, and the Canadian Arctic Resources Committee) who are opposing the pipeline have only a few thousand dollars at their disposal. Is this going to be a fair hearing?"

The condition that legal counsel must be made available to all involved parties appears to be an expensive, if not questionable practice, since the estimated price of legal counsel at \$1500 a week will mean a total bill of \$60,000 to \$70,000 for the entire year of the hearings.

With its emphasis on expert data and witnesses, the court hearing the case would seem to be set up to the disadvantage of the opposition groups to the pipeline. Given their limited funds and the fact that expert data confirming the scientific soundness of opposition to the pipeline currently in government documents will not be released, the groups opposing the pipeline can little afford faith in the fairness of the hearings, Page said.

Labelling the board a "convenient decoy" for the Trudeau government to effectively evade responsibility for a controversial issue in a minority parliament, Page questioned whether the autonomy which the government has supposedly given the board is actually meaningful or not.

With Trudeau's announcement in the house last month, confirming the government's decision to go ahead with

the pipeline, and John Turner's busy work with the Wall Street barons in New York "It will take a brave national energy board to recommend now that it not be built," said Page. "The national energy board hearings, unless basically changed, could turn into a sham performance for a gullible electorate."

Page also expressed disgust with the NDP position on the case, since "David Lewis is prepared to go along with the arrangements to support the 'corporate welfare bums'."



Student leader murdered

RIO DE JANEIRO (CUPI) - The Group of Brazilian Democrats (GBD), a revolutionary movement dedicated to the overthrow of the dictatorial Brazilian government, announced last week the death of student leader Honestino Monteiro Guimares.

Guimares was arrested last October 10, and imprisoned. His whereabouts were not disclosed until the time of his death.

The GBD claimed Guimares was tortured, the murdered.

Guimares was an active member of the resistance forces opposed to the Brazilian dictatorship. In 1968, he was president of the Student Federation of The University of Brasilia, and later was elected to the National Student Union.

Since 1968, when the dictatorial regime was strengthened by the promulgation of the 5th Institutional Act, Guimares was relentlessly persecuted, while his leadership was increasingly recognized by the people, according to the GBD.

The 5th Institutional Act is a law passed by the Brazilian government removing the right of habeas corpus from political prisoners.

Due to severe censorship, mass media channels of communication did not mention Guimares' arrest. However, some democratic factions of the population, such as student groups, intellectuals, and some groups within the Roman Catholic Church became increasingly uneasy about his chances of surviving.

Some congressmen, who oppose the regime as much as they dare, have denounced Guimares' arrest from the Congress tribunes. Despite all appeals, police and military authorities denied his arrest and made direct threats against anyone who asked about him.

The GBD claimed it is ordinary practice not to disclose the arrest of political prisoners, because so many of them die during torture. Later on, these deaths are made public, though attributed to "resistance to the arrest" or "and attempt to run away".

In the last few months, the deaths of several other militants have been announced by the authorities as resulting from these same causes, and under the same circumstances. One militant's death has been attributed by authorities to a "car accident".

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CULTURE

ESO flops; EYO scores

Last Saturday evening was not a good night for the Edmonton Symphony Orchestra, and those that absented themselves from the Jubilee Auditorium on that occasion didn't miss much.

The opening sally, the contemporary Canadian composer Françoise Morel's *Esquisse pour orchestre* was dutifully enough played, but the composition itself, a pseudo-impressionist sketch, was so patently derivative and so mercilessly repetitive as to be wholly uninteresting. Half way through it seemed to build to a climax that never came, and after that just sort of faded away -- one hopes permanently.

Pianist Ernesto Lejano then proceeded to scrape the bottom of the piano concerto barrel with that eminently trashy piece: Chopin's 2nd piano concerto in F minor. With so many good and even excellent unplayed concertos around, one seriously wonders both at the mentality that would choose it for a programme and the one that would play it.

Chopin's compositional capacity never extended beyond the small idiom such as the *Maxurka* or *Nocturnes*, and his orchestration talents were practically non-existent. As a result the concerto is disjointed, full of unrelated ideas and some cheap digital display on the keyboard, and generally, to be generous, boring.

Lejano only made things worse with his sloppy articulation, his predilection for hitting wrong notes and his uninspired approach. As a professor at our University he may very well be a better pedagogue than he is a pianist, but one can only hope that in that capacity he does not pollute too many impressionable young minds with Chopin.

The Handel viola concerto (edited and probably even composed by Henri Casadesus) is another dull piece that at least received a good performance from the featured principal violist of the ESO, Nicholas Pulos.

Again one questions the choice of the piece. If one wanted just to feature a member of the orchestra, Berlioz's *Harold in Italy* would have been ideal; if it absolutely had to be a concerto, the Bartok would have done fine -- both compositions seldom appear in the concert hall, and would have been infinitely preferable to a second-rate Handel piece whose origin is highly questionable.

Stravinsky's *Pulcinella Suite* wound up the programme. The performance here was uneven -- at times stogy and lumbering and at times rising to the inspired. The tarantella and the duetto in particular were clear, well-defined and vigorous and distinguished by some fine brass playing by Ed Nixon (trumpet) and Malcolm Forsyth (trombone). Still it was not worth enduring the entire concert for 10 minutes of inspired playing, and those that remained home to watch the hockey game definitely made the wiser choice.

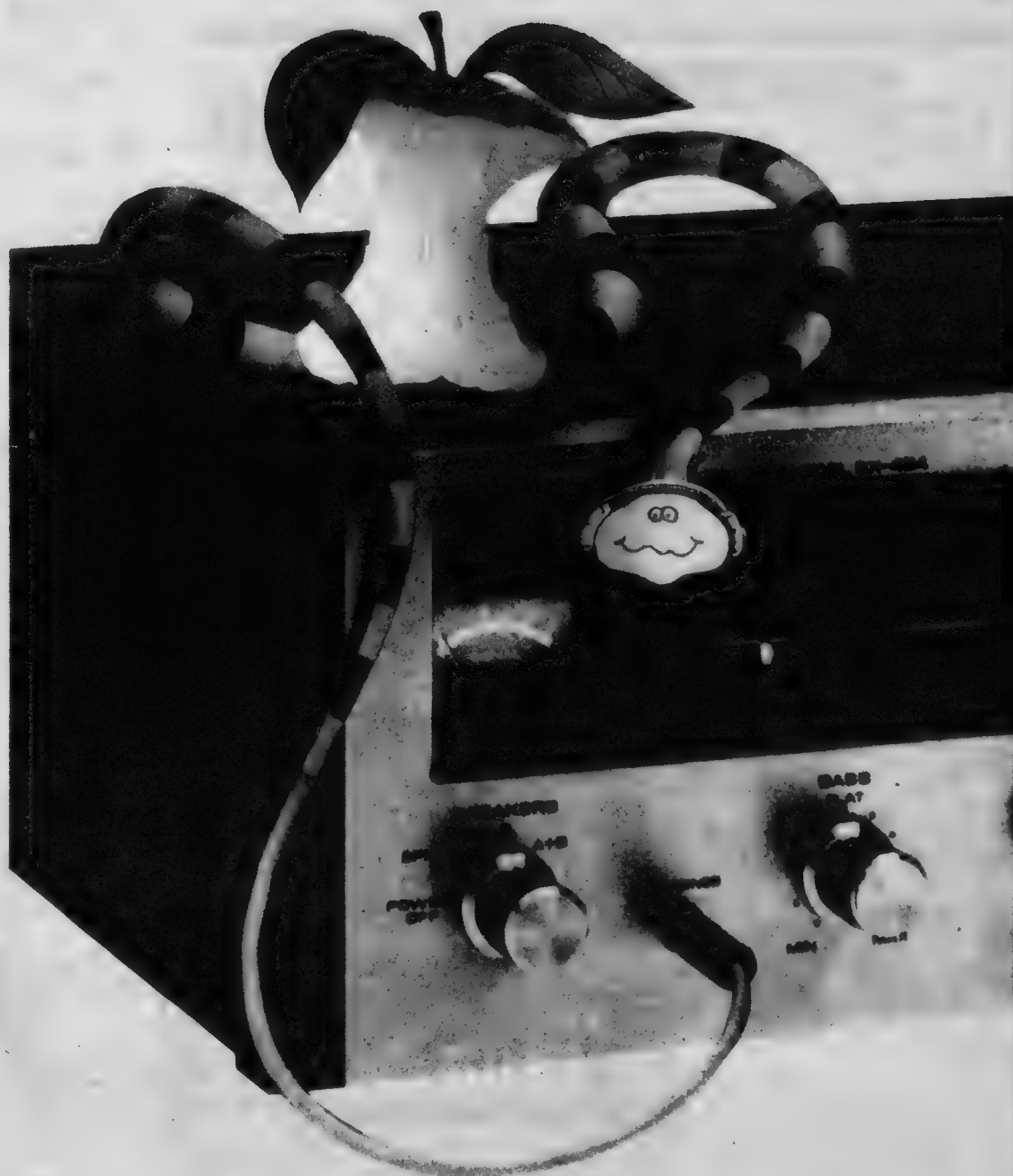
If one were bored Saturday evening, one was charmed the previous Sunday afternoon at Convocation Hall with the Edmonton Youth Orchestra. Naturally an amateur group of youngsters cannot be expected to produce error free performances, and here we were in no particular surprise. What was surprising however was how well the orchestra gelled.

Vaughn Williams' *Greensleeves* and Schubert's *Rosamunde* were not only amazingly accomplished but also quite sensitive. In the rest of the programme, and especially in the Correlli *Concerto Grosso in D*, the soloists really needed a bit more practice, though the brass section coached by Ed Nixon seemed to have most problems well in hand.

In general the enthusiasm of the Youth Orchestra offered a refreshing change from the ESO. It seems these budding young artists may well have a lesson to teach their teachers.

by Franz Szabo

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EOA finally pulls off a hit

Even if one were of the persuasion that after its last production the Edmonton Opera Association had no place to go but up, not even the most frenzied enthusiasts could have guessed how high the ascent would be.

In fact, on the weekend before last (January 17, 19, and 21) the La Traviata of Verdi presented by the EOA at the Jubilee Auditorium was not only exquisite when compared with Edmontonian precedents, it was outstanding by any standards.

Despite the loss of the principal star, Anna Moffo, for the last of the three performances, the singing quality remained undiminished, and this in itself proved to be the key to the success of the opera. One could at times have quarelled with Charles Rosekrans' rather staid and undramatic conducting, but the fault faded to insignificance as all three principal singers one by one distinguished themselves.

Miss Moffo, who is no longer in her prime and whose Violetta illness was in fact more than feigned, still managed an amazing pyrotechnic display of the type that fashioned her ascent in the operatic world a decade ago -- especially in the soprano's major exhibition in Traviata: The Sempre libera of Act I. And as always this one of few really accomplished actresses among divas demonstrated once more the talents that have made her a film as well as an opera star.

Joan Patenaude-Yarnell, who replaced Miss Moffo for the final perform-

ance on Monday and who was no stranger to the Jubilee stage (she sang in Haydn's Seasons less than a month ago), proved to be one of those excellent stand-ins that not only allow a production to survive the loss of its principal singer, but in fact establish a new reputation for the substitute. Both her singing and her acting were executed with an aplomb amazing for one in her position, with characterization well considered and technical difficulties apparently well in hand.

As Giorgio Germont, Wassili Janulako, a bass-baritone from the Cologne Opera, was perhaps the biggest and most pleasant surprise. An accomplished and assured singer with beautiful intonation and a fine sense of drama, Janulako gave the production a nice balance which a weaker singer would have drastically upset.

Greatest praise, however, must be reserved for José Carreras (Alfredo). Coming fresh from a triumphant production of La Bohème in San Francisco, Carreras outdid himself in Edmonton. So much so in fact, that this writer for one has no hesitancy in predicting that in five years Carreras will have the reputation and be as much in demand as Domingo and Pavarotti. A judicious combination of lyricism and drama and a particularly pure tone characterize this singer, and as far as I have heard him both in San Francisco and here, no technical difficulties are likely to prove insurmountable obstacles for him.

Although the sets (courtesy of the Vancouver Opera Association) did not evoke universal pleasure, especially among the critics, they were immeasurably imaginative when compared with our previous production of Faust. The heavy dull drapery and the somewhat cluttered effect of the production were in any case wholly in keeping with what passed for stylishness a hundred years ago (i.e., the historical period in which the opera was set). And what was true for staging was even more so for Susanne Mess' tasteful costuming.

In general opera devotees had every reason to be content with the production, for from most 19th century Italian operas vocal display and some tear-jerking drama is about all one has a right to expect. For those who found the opera at times choppy and poorly constructed, or for those who found it sometimes lacked balance or resorted to cheap unbecoming spectacles, their complaints are best addressed not to the Edmonton Opera Association but to Mr. Giuseppe Verdi.

by Franz Szabo

Johnny Shines to play

Johnny Shines, considered by many to be the greatest living delta bluesman, will be giving a series of concerts in Edmonton this coming week.

The first is slated for SUB Theatre on the U. of A. campus at 8:30 p.m. on Wednesday, January 30. Admission will be \$1.50 for students and \$2.00 for non-students.

Then, on Friday, Saturday and Sunday (February 1, 2, and 3) he will be giving two shows nightly (at 9:00 p.m. and 11:00 p.m.) at the Hovel at 10907-Jasper Avenue. Admission will be \$1.00 for members.

Shines has been recording and playing acoustic blues for more than 30 years. Born in Memphis in 1915, Johnny turned pro in 1934 and spent three years touring with the legendary Robert Johnson.

Until 1957 he recorded on a variety of labels and played with such notables as Memphis Slim, Eddie Boyd, Walter

The main reason Shines is in town is to record a blues album under the production of CKUA D.J. Holger Petersen. The Transatlantic label has commissioned Petersen to record Shines right here in Big E.

Shines will also be taping a number of Natch'l Blues shows for CKUA, co-hosting them with Petersen.

And there is word from a totally reliable source that the performance at the Hovel will be taped for possible release as a live album.

"Shakey" Horton, Snooky Pryor and Sonny Boy Williamson. In 1957 he withdrew totally from the music scene -- the pace was wearing him down and, conversely, the jobs were getting harder to get.

Then in 1964 he started a come-back and spent many years touring with Willie Dixon's Chicago All-Stars. He now works on his own and likes it that way.

3 artists have good show

At the Latitude 53 Gallery, Pat Martin-Bates has an exhibition of prints which present an interesting mixture of starkness and subtlety.

A complex, symmetrical image is printed in faint relief on a black monochrome background, which is powerfully juxtaposed against a white, unframed mat. Every component of the print interacts in an almost sculptural manner, which gives these prints a more modern look than many which one sees framed with the loving care of a pansy pressed in the family bible.

He brings a resonance to these poetic images and austere formats which increases with each viewing.

The show "Canada X" at the Edmonton Art Gallery is meant to be an exhibition of ten artists from across Canada whose intention it is to create major work. Major is a rather old-fashioned word which was once applied to works of art which, (to quote), "Summed up the experience of a generation", à la Fitzgerald, were "touchstones of human experience", à la Beethoven, or were

a signal break with some previous orthodoxy, à la Cézanne - which, in short, were things of significance to a great number of people. It is difficult to see how these subdued, esoteric works could be major in that sense.

The best paintings in this show - Ristvedt's Milly in particular - have a carefully-chosen balance of elements which yet allows enough contrast to engage the eye. Those admittedly more daring works which attempt the use of difficult, often unpleasant colors and an extremely narrow range of hue, value and intensity usually work less well.

There are too many paintings which founder because they lack ideas to sustain their scale, moderate as it is, too many soporific expanses of paint trying to make their point on the basis of some minor, uninteresting nuance of shade or texture.

Major art simply must give the viewer more.

by Glenn Guillet

Studio Theatre to stage comedy

Studio Theatre's latest production, The Country Wife, will run from February 6 to 16 in the thrust theatre in the Fine Arts Building on the U. of A. campus.

The play, penned by one Mr. Wycherley in 1673, is an outrageous satire of the mores and moral attitudes of a particular section of London society of that time. Three distinct but closely related plots follow the amorous adventures of various players and provide throughout ample opportunity for Wycherley to cast his barbs and arrows about with prolific abandon.

The cast, as always, will feature members of the staff and students from the U. of A.'s drama faculty. However, this time around the cast is being augmented by the inclusion of several big name local actors and actresses.

Tickets for the various performances are free to U. of A. students and cost \$2.50 for everyone else. They go on sale this Wednesday, January 30 in Rm. 3-146 of the Fine Arts Building and are available by 24 phone line at 432-1495.

Performances will run each night (excepting Sundays) at 8:30. There will also be Saturday afternoon matinees at 2:30.



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CKUA PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS		
MONDAY (January 28)		
6:00 A.M. THE EYEPENER:	Music, mostly, with Alberta Anecdote at 7:15 (Mon., Wed., Fri.), Alberta Photo-Out at 8:15 and news at 6:30, 6:55, 7:30, 7:50, 8:30 and 8:55.	Bob Chelmsick & Andy Smith
11:30 A.M. NOT OFF THE STREET:	Conversation with Rosemary Solomon, coordinator of "Distress Line".	Laurie Coleman
8:00 P.M. MUSIC AND NEWS:	Ed Nixon, principal trumpet of the E.S.O., discusses free improvisation.	John Barnum
10:30 P.M. INTEGRITY IN COMMUNICATION:	Portions of an address to a conference on communication by Rene Levesque of the Parti Quebecois.	
TUESDAY (January 29)		
11:30 A.M. TALKING ABOUT BOOKS:	Conversation with Harry J. Boyle.	Dorothy Dahlgren
7:45 P.M. UNIVERSITY TALK:	"Labor Management Relations" - Dr. Syed Hameed, Professor, Dept. of Business Administration & Commerce, U of A.	
9:00 P.M. THE STUDS TERKEL SHOW:	Dr. Bertram Cannon, Medical Director of the Chicago Lung Association, talks about the increasing incidence of new diseases traced to environmental pollution.	Studs Terkel
10:30 P.M. THE ACME SAUSAGE COMPANY:	Featuring "Sweet Crab".	Holger Petersen
WEDNESDAY (January 30)		
9:00 A.M. CONCERT AT NINE:	Morning concert hour.	Tony Dillon-Davis
11:30 A.M. IN COMMUNICATION:	Conversations with guests from a diversity of backgrounds.	Phil & Ruth Fraser
12:00 NOON NOON BEAT:	30 minutes of news information (news, stock market, road, weather and sports).	Andy Smith & Carl Noack
8:00 P.M. BOSTON SYMPHONY CONCERT:	French: Symphonic Variations; Liszt: Totentanz, for Piano & Orchestra; Tchaikovsky: Symphony No. 4. Seiji Ozawa conducting. Andre Watts, soloist.	
THURSDAY (January 31)		
11:30 A.M. FROM THE CENTER:	George Steiner expresses his fear of the holocaust - the ultimate crime.	
9:00 P.M. MATT HEDLEY PRESENTS:	The Caruso record survey, continued.	Matt Hedley
10:30 P.M. THE ACME SAUSAGE CO.:	Nick Burrs and Friends.	Nick Burrs
11:00 P.M. THE JAZZ SHOW:	Jazz.	Sev Sabourin
FRIDAY (February 1)		
11:30 A.M. TALKING ABOUT THEATRE:	Aspects of theatre discussed.	John Rivet
12:45 P.M. FILM BILLBOARD:	Recommended viewing.	Stephen Scobie
8:00 P.M. PHILADELPHIA ORCHESTRA:	Programs of the Philadelphia Orchestra recorded in concert.	
10:00 P.M. MAJOR NEWS MAGAZINE:	30 minutes of news, views, commentaries, and weekly news review.	Don Gillis & Carl Noack
SATURDAY (February 2)		
9:30 A.M. ADVENTURES IN GOOD MUSIC:	The attraction the threefold occurrence of certain themes holds for composers.	Karl Haas
11:15 A.M. NATCH'L BLUES:	The blues performer and the blues idiom.	Holger Petersen
1:00 P.M. THE TASTE:	Jazz.	Bill Coull
10:35 P.M. BEAT THE HEAT:	Assorted rock till two.	Bryan Fustubian
SUNDAY (February 3)		
9:05 A.M. INSIGHT:	Comments on the current news.	Harry Midgley
9:15 A.M. THIS IS WHERE IT HAPPENED:	Stories of Alberta.	Dorothy Dahlgren
12:15 P.M. YOUR WORLD:	Discussion on the respective thinking behind the tie-up between the sponsor & the game.	
8:00 P.M. CONTINENTAL MUSICALS:	Popular music from Europe.	Gaby Haas

Theatre Francais d'Edmonton:

'We are proud of it'

The atmosphere at the Théâtre Française d'Edmonton is one of warmth and friendliness, a tone set by its artistic director, Madame France Levasseur.

Directors, actors, and technicians gather at the Collège St. Jean to enjoy themselves and to entertain the Edmonton public.

Historical sketch :

The desire to provide entertainment in the French language to the citizens of Edmonton is not new. As France Levasseur says, "We are not the first to present French theatre in Alberta."

From 1912 to 1939 to cultural scene in Edmonton was very lively, numbering among its various personalities such people as Laurier Picard, Bérangère Mercier, Mme. Châtain, etc.

The fifties were marked by the presence of Father Andre Mercure, who, with the able assistance of Jean Fortier, had great success with such plays as "Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme" and "Le Malade Imaginaire". (Molière).

One of the determining factors in the creation of what is now the Theatre Francais d'Edmonton was the arrival in Edmonton in 1962 of Reginald Bigras. Originally from Hull, M. Bigras was a professional actor whose love for the theatre led him to establish Les Collégiens Comédiens. From this little troupe came many of the present-day Theatre Francais d'Edmonton.

In 1967 Reginald Bigras and Jean Fortier produced "L'Auberge des morts subites" a play by Felix Leclerc. It was a triumph. The play ran nine times at the Collège St. Jean and toured six French communities in Alberta. A total of 3000 spectators attended the production.

1967 also saw the birth of a small theatre workshop, Le Rideau Rouge. Laurier Boucher and France Levasseur, who had apprenticed with the now-disbanded Les Collégiens Comédiens, were its directors. Le Rideau Rouge lasted until 1969.

2000 spectators

In 1968, 2000 spectators saw "Journal d'Anne Frank", directed by Jean Fortier, at the SUB theatre and in Fahler.

In 1968-69, some of the actors from Rideau Rouge and the former Collégiens Comédiens came together for two productions. They now called themselves Le Theatre Francais d'Edmonton.

In 1969 the administrative council of the TFE was established, with Mme. Helene Narayana as president. The actors were eager to have a stable and permanent troupe.

This move toward better organization quickly showed favourable results: "Boeing-Boeing", directed jointly by

Clauder Ouimet and Jean Fortier, was staged in Edmonton, St. Paul, Bonnyville and Fahler, playing to a total audience of 1500.

In the fall of 1970, in a continuing effort to organize, the TFE named a full-time artistic director, Julien Forcier. M. Forcier was joined by a technical director, M. Laurent Godbout, and, a manager, Mme. Rolande Girouard.

The accomplishments of this team have been prodigious. France Levasseur makes no attempt to hide her admiration for them: "The TFE has made great strides forward under the direction of M. Forcier, who has known how to give it breadth and spirit."

In 1970, its first official season, the TFE produced five plays. Julien Forcier also organized a technical workshop.

The TFE was now well-launched. The 1971-72 season consisted of five regular productions, as well as three out-of-season productions. The repertoire was varied: "Les Rosenberg ne doivent pas mourir" (Alain Decaux), "Black Comedy" (Peter Schaffer), "Les Oiseaux de nuit" (Jean Pellerin), and others.

A great season

Murray Schisgal's "Fragments" was performed out-of-season every Thursday evening for a period of 12 weeks. This same play was presented at the National Drama Festival in Saskatoon.

The same year, "Le Petit Chaperon Vert" drew a crowd of 1000 children.

1971-72 was a great season for the TFE. The troupe played 49 performances to a total audience of 4,226 in Edmonton and on tour.

1972-73 did not dampen the optimism created by the success of the previous year. An audience of 2000 assured the success of Molière's "Malade Imaginaire". That year's program also included plays by Pirandello, Ionesco, Jean Barbeau and Edward Albee, a diverse and varied selection indeed.

The 1973-74 season: will consist of five regular productions and three out-of-season productions.

To these must be added the "workshop performances" which are presented to a limited audience, a children's play, and a number of visits to schools to demonstrate theatrical techniques.

Mme. France Levasseur, the present artistic director, has plans for the troupe to tour Alberta and to visit Manitoba. There is also a possibility of a performance in Saskatoon.

Mme. Levasseur's heavy work load is shared by Roger Girouard, the technical director.

This year, in order to assure its own future, the TFE is planning to set up apprenticeship workshops for actors and directors. Before setting out to enlarge its audience, the troupe wants to establish a solid base for itself.

The TFE in 1974:

With a long history behind it, the



"... BECAUSE OF THEIR LOVE OF THEATRE." -- Jean Marcel Duciaume, director of L'Effet des Rayons Gamma sur les Vieux-Garçons, and the play's "Memere", Claudette Guimond.

TFE is now a dynamic and well-organized theatre group.

A subsidy from the Secretary of State has made its continuing existence more secure. Decisions are made jointly by a board of directors and the artistic director, who is the sole paid member of the troupe. Madeline Monod is the current president of the TFE.

Although the public has some say in the choice of a season's bill of plays, the final decision is made by the artistic director, who must consider the limits imposed by the facilities, the budget, and to some extent, the cast itself.

Open to all

The present troupe consists of both experienced actors, from the Collégiens Comédiens, and of novices. Apprenticeship workshops have been set up to provide young actors with an opportunity to gain experience.

The TFE is open to all. "You are all welcome," says Mme. Levasseur, who is eager to recruit not only actors, but also technical assistants. "Anyone who is interested in theatre can come to us. We will be very happy to welcome them. We need technicians to help with props, wardrobe, lighting, etc."

This is a tempting invitation, for the feeling among the members of the troupe is excellent. All of them are there, says director Jean Marcel Duciaume, "because of their love of theatre."

The French cause in Alberta?

While the actors and directors are certainly conscious of their part in maintaining and developing French Canadian culture, this is not their primary aim. They want to be, above all, "a theatrical group which presents plays to entertain the public."

Eugénie Gingras, Sylvie Robitaille, Claudette Guimond, Manon Vallée, all the members of the groups are unanimous in their refection of "militancy for the French cause", although they are happy to help in its advancement. They are actors, nothing more.

With her habitual verve and humour, France Levasseur adds, "I do theatre ... theatre in French because that's more natural for me. If I say 'chéri', I feel something, I experience something; if I say 'darling', I could just as well say 'peanut butter'."

The TFE's audience is growing each year. The members of the troupe note, with a certain amount of satisfaction, that Anglophones also attend their productions. In fact, their numbers seem to be increasing.

Faced with such encouraging results, it is not surprising that optimism runs high at the TFE; however, the members of the group keep their feet planted firmly on the ground.

"We do not claim to be of a calibre to impress those who have seen the Comédie Française, or the Rideau Vert of Montreal; we want to produce good theatre. We are the French Theatre of Edmonton, and we are proud of it."

Allow me to add, "with good reason!"

By Michel Rancé



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Faust - rich in spirit

POUNDMAKER Collective:

"Faust Indians Face Starvation," screamed the headline on the front page of POUNDMAKER, a University of Alberta student newspaper.

Late in 1973, the weekly SCOPE Newspaper, published by Bruce Thomas in Slave Lake, reported in a series of articles complaints about welfare by a group of local people who sought the help of the Edmonton chapter of the American Indian Movement, which gained some notoriety in that year with its activities at Wounded Knee in the U.S.

As the question of inadequate payments to welfare recipients in the Lesser Slave Lake area was raised by the NDP's Grant Notley in the Alberta Legislature, The Native People, an Alberta Indian publication, the Edmonton Journal, as well as CBX-TV, the Edmonton CBC outlet, on its vastly popular early evening news program Hourglass, all dealt with the same issue recently.

Notley's questioning of the Tory's Minister of Social Development was, however, stopped short when his informants were unable to prove their allegations, and all people whose names appeared on a list of those purportedly receiving less than they were entitled to under the province's welfare scheme, to be "forgeries", according to SCOPE's rival publications -- the South Peace News of High Prairie, and the Northland Free Press of Slave Lake -- who attacked SCOPE editorially for "irresponsible reporting."

What is likely to get lost among the

verbiage published on the subject are the real issues which lay behind the sensationalist coverage by the media. There is a real difference in the facilities and services available to residents of rural areas, especially in the northern portions of the province, and those in the rest of Canada -- conditions in these communities are frequently well below those commonly considered acceptable; and certainly there is a growing perception among these residents of a lower standard of living in their communities -- a fact that is increasingly brought home to them through greatly improved communications systems, and evidenced to them by the scarcity of their material possessions as compared with what the "good life" in Canada of the 1970's is supposed to bring them.

This trend has been recognized for long by sociologists, and termed by the adherents to the concept of "community development" -- still riding high on the seas of government approaches although now often under different names -- as the problem of "rising expectations".

There is also a real difference in "work situations" in northern rural areas and in the people's attitude to this. This is connected to a variety of related causes; one of which is the historical development of resource management in the north, which has relied in the past and often still does -- on exploitation and frequently over-exploitation of the physical as well as the human resources of those parts of the country.

Another contributing factor can be found in the attitude of people here, which holds that, more important than

LETTERS PAGE
Poundmaker
11129 80 ave.

the gathering of material possessions at all costs, is the pursuit of happiness and liberty -- a concept going back to the conception of the American nation, but still cherished by many northern residents. That this concept is not without considerable appeal is evidenced by the recent influx in these areas of "new settlers" -- mostly young, urban, "back-to-the-land" type people associated with the hippie movements of the late sixties.

It is thus that the lifestyle in rural communities -- to most of us far preferable over that in the cities and elsewhere -- does not allow a standard of living comparable with that in the rest of Canada. It seems that here, as in many other cases, one cannot have his cake and eat it too.

How can the essential qualities of rural life be retained without economically penalizing those who choose such a way of life? To look at this question as a racial issue is simply another case of the proverbial red herring. Just for once we should try to talk about PEOPLE instead of about Indians or Metis or any racial group.

Being poor is an economic condition which is related to the struggle of the classes -- a struggle which to Canada's citizens occupies little of their thoughts, but which is nonetheless frighteningly

real. Red, white, black, or brown -- workers must unite (to use an old phrase) not only so that they may achieve for themselves a measure of economic equality, but to preserve a way of life which is far more satisfying than any manufactured by a capitalist society which suggests that spiritual fulfillment can be achieved through increased consumption. The crumbling work ethic -- a crumbling which, I suspect, is causing many of the problems the world is experiencing today -- is alive especially among the native peoples of Canada, and among young people by the untold hundreds stand ready to invest it with new meaning by trying to make new lives for themselves and their growing families in Alberta's northland as well as elsewhere.

Many of us here in northern Alberta -- Metis in scattered communities and colonies, Indians on reserves, as well as old and new settlers of Caucasian and other stock -- are for the time being satisfied to live in relative harmony with our world, awaiting the day that a saner way of life may be embraced by all our fellow citizens of the world. Poor we are by the standards of a materialistic Canada -- but I for one, and many others with me, feel rich in spirit.

Albert Burger
Faust, Alberta



RED BLOOD

A Forum

Wednesday, January 30

on living conditions and the welfare

trap in northern native communities

Noon

The Students' Union Theatre

Public Forum

7:30 p.m.

The Edmonton Room

Downtown Public Library

Bethune College bails out draft dodger

TORONTO (CUP) -- After spending the Christmas holidays in a U. S. jail for draft evasion, James Ince, a Canadian citizen and a first year student at York University, was released Jan. 4 when the Bethune college council in a last minute vote, posted the \$2,000 necessary for his bail.

Ince was arrested Dec. 20 when he tried to enter the United States to spend Christmas in Massachusetts.

A computer check by American

Immigration officials revealed that on March 7, 1968 a warrant was issued for Ince's arrest on a charge of failing to be inducted into the U. S. Army. On January 25 of that year Ince, born in Spokane, Washington, had been granted Canadian landed immigrant status. On June 25, 1973 he became a Canadian citizen.

Before coming to Canada, Ince attended the university of Louisiana and

the Sorbonne and mime school in Paris, France, and had been given a student deferment in the draft.

When Ince moved to Canada in 1967, he supposedly failed to notify the draft board of his change of address. This is a felony in the United States.

Ince said last week he was not aware of the charges against him until the time of his arrest. Although his parents had been questioned by the FBI and he was questioned by the RCMP.

Ince said it would have been easy to "sneak into" the U. S., but he said he felt no need to. He gave his correct name and address and birth-place when questioned at the border.

While in jail, Ince contacted the Jail Councelling Service, which works out of a Buffalo university, who got in touch with David Shugarman, a York

political science professor, and the don on Ince's floor in the Bethune residence. Shugarman contacted the chairperson of the Bethune college council, and he and another council member conducted a phone survey of council members during the holidays.

The consensus was that the college should post Ince's bail. Due to difficulty in getting the Bethune cheque signed, it was only at the last minute, during the removal hearing, that Shugarman walked into the courtroom with the cheque.

Ince was allowed to return to Canada, where, he said he has been advised by friends to jump bail, but he said he will fight the charges.

The York student federation is considering loaning Ince money for legal fees if approached.

Calgary, Edmonton women force MacMillan Bloedel to give equal pay

CALGARY (CUP) -- Women working for MacMillan Bloedel Packaging Ltd. in Calgary and Edmonton have won a battle for equal pay for equal work.

The women were getting about \$66 a month less than men for doing the same work. Now they'll be getting \$3.78 an hour, up from \$3.40 an hour. The raise

is retroactive to January 1.

A spokesperson for Local 539, United Paper Workers, said the equal pay was demanded by the union under the Individual Rights Protection Act, which forbids wage discrimination on the basis of sex.

Sixty of the two hundred workers in the two plants are women.

FREE CLASSIFIED

Cont. from page 2

Person or couple wanted to share house at 9822 - 75th Ave. Phone 439-3267.

For rent: Large two-room suite. Quiet. 10803 - 83rd Ave. Phone 439-2301 evenings.

For rent: small one-bedroom furnished suite near U. of A. Phone 433-8227.

Rooms available in Campus Co-Op Housing. Phone 482-1898 between 7:00 and 8:00 p. m.

Room available within walking distance of U. of A. Common kitchen, bath, living

and dining rooms. Washer and dryer included. Call 432-7072 evenings.

3rd person (male) needed in three-bedroom co-op. One block from Law Centre at U. of A. Call Jeannine at 439-1636.

Need two people to share furnished apartment in College Plaza with graduate student. Contact Irene at 426-1125, 439-4445 or 432-5927.

Wanted: a female in co-op house at 11016 - 88th Ave. Phone 433-0051. Call or come in after 5:00 p. m.

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(PART 1)

Crisis and General Info

Edmonton Family Planning Service
701 Tegler Bldg. 10189 101 St.

Advice, Information and Direction (AID); 24 hour phone, central advice and referral for Edmonton.
429-6227

10006 - 107 street

Salvation Army Suicide Prevention
422-2727

Help (8:30 am to 4:30 pm). For downtown area assistance in coping.
6th floor, CN Tower
425-5976

City of Edmonton Information Desk
(8:30 am to 4:30 pm)
City Hall
425-3131

Alexander Ross Society
Help and info for War Resisters
434-3302

Debtors Assistance Board
102A Avenue and 97 street
423-7861

The Demosthenes Club
Help for stutterers.
Apt. 11, 11217 - 124 street
455-8136

Student Help
Room 250 SUB
432-4358

Pregnancy - Family Planning

Birthright (9 to 11 a. m., 7 to 9 p. m.)
9947 - 104 Street
432-2852, 488-1285

Edmonton Birth Control and Abortion Referral Service
11812 - 95 street
Susan 439-3689 (anytime), Lea 489-1793 (after 6 pm), Betsy 433-0744 (after 6 pm)
Terry 466-5305

MOVE (association to assist unwed mothers)
9917 - 116 street (9 am to 4 pm)
482-4313

Threshold (group home for unwed mothers)
9918 - 112 street
488-9198

Planned Parenthood Association
PO Box 4022
433-8220

Dope and Alcohol

Intoxication-Recovery Centre
Open 24 hours/day -- alcohol or any other drug
10302-107 St.
424-3121

Project Recovery (emergency situations)
10114-95 St.
429-1214

Methadone Clinic
10979 - 102 street
425-1381

Edmonton Drug Treatment Clinic
9911 - 109 street
423-1817

Point 3 Project (in-patient, out-patient treatment and counselling for drugs and alcohol)
#607 10339 - 124 street (office)
10029 - 116 street (Unit #1)
488-3003, 488-8388

Alcoholics Anonymous
422-2764

Hostels

Single Men's Hostel (8:30 pm to 4:30 pm)
All single men over 18.
10014 - 105 Avenue
423-3402

Women's Overnight Shelter
10218 - 108 street
424-5768

Chimo Youth Retreat Centre
(14 to 18 yr. olds with home problems)
11302 - 100 Avenue
482-5047

Bissel Men's Centre
9560 - 103A Avenue
424-1728

Y. W. C. A.
11032 - 103 street
422-8176

Y. M. C. A.
10030 - 102A Avenue

Community Action - Social Development

Action Group of the Disabled
10003 - 107 street
435-1790

Alberta Federation of Labour
454-6307

Alberta Human Rights and Civil Liberties Association
10006 - 107 street
429-1608

Edmonton Committee for Justice in the Food Industry (ECJIFI)
11047 - 89 Avenue
433-2808

Edmonton and District Labour Council
105 - 10319 106th Avenue
422-7014

Edmonton Anti-Pollution Group
10006 - 107 street
423-1136

Save Tomorrow -- Oppose Pollution
PO Box 1633
343-3302

Edmonton Social Planning Council
10006 - 107 street
424-7924

Humans on Welfare
9767 - Jasper Avenue
424-7924

Pensioners Concerned
PO Box 5882, Station "L"

Boyle Street Community Services Co-op
10348 - 96 street
424-4106

West 10
12225 - 105 Avenue
482-6511

Area 12 Action Group
9758 - 88 Avenue
439-3669

Area 13 Co-ordinating Council
6226 Fulton Road
466-1144

North East Edmonton Rate Payer's Association
476-1207

Columbia government mounts 'eradication' campaign against peasant armies

CUP NEWSFEATURE

By Maureen Sager
of the Kootney Arrow

MAGDALENA RIVER VALLEY, COLUMBIA (CUPI) -- The government of Colombia announced last week it is in the final stages of completely eliminating the "subversive cancer" of peasant guerilla armies.

7,300 soldiers, equipped with the latest in sophisticated American anti-guerilla weapons, developed in Vietnam, are fighting the Colombian peasants in this latest 'eradication' campaign. They are led by officers trained in anti-guerilla warfare at American bases in the Panama Zone. Air support is provided by B-26 bombers, Lockheed C-130E transport planes, Hughes jet helicopters and Cessna 'training' planes supplied to Colombia by the U. S. Government under its Military Assistance Program for Latin American countries.

Since the campaign began last fall, government forces have succeeded in capturing Ricardo Lara, one of the founders and an important leader of the ELN (Colombian Army of Liberation), and in killing Manuel and Antonio Vasquez, ELN field commanders.

Fabio Vasquez, the third brother, is now the subject of an all-out search in the mountainous region of west-central Colombia. He and his group of 150 men have eluded capture for several months even though the Colombian government has sworn to "liquidate at any cost" the liberated zone which the ELN established in the middle Magdalena River region.

The main military campaign against the guerilla forces is concentrated in the Magdalena River valley and surrounding regions -- it is here that most of Colombia's oil wells are located but there are frequent reports throughout the country of clashes between government and guerilla forces.

Police are arresting suspected guerilla sympathizers everywhere. In many cities the jails are full of 'leftists': large numbers of peasants who support the guerilla forces are held in concentration camps throughout the countryside.

Liberation armies

The ELN is the largest and most influential of the three liberation armies struggling with the Colombian government forces right now. ELN groups operate mostly in the northern and central regions; politically they are oriented toward the Cuban revolutionary experience and follow the theoretical works of Fidel Castro and Che Guevara.

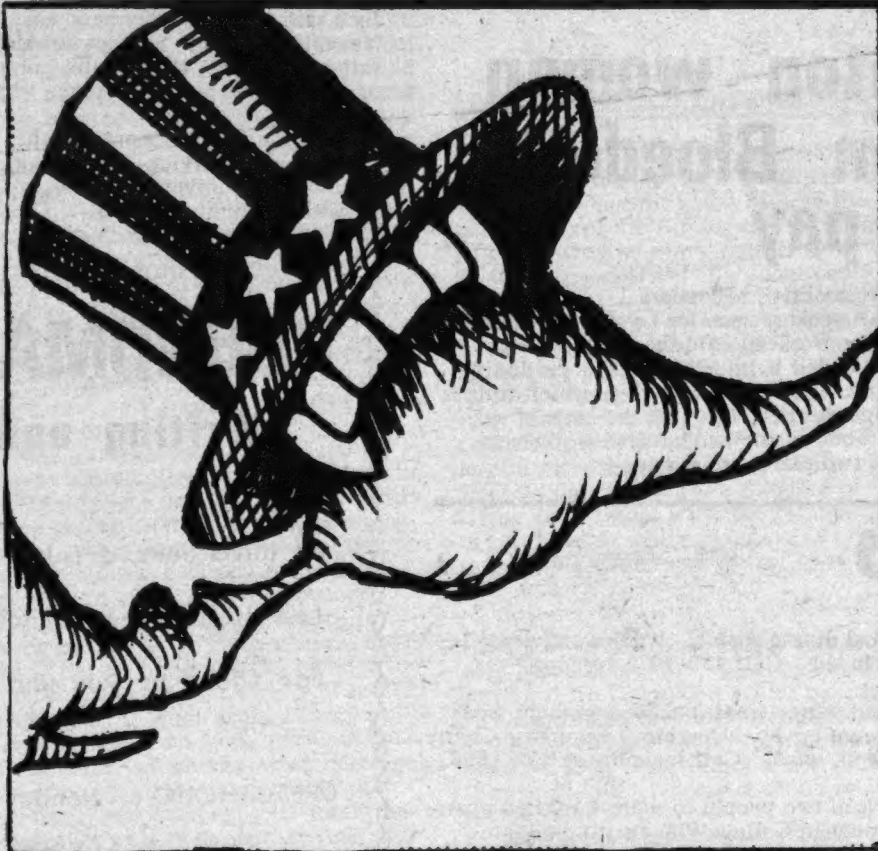
The EPL (Popular Army of Liberation) is most active in the northern Antioquia region; they are oriented more toward the Chinese revolutionary experience and base their theory and tactics more on Marxism-Leninism - Mao Tse-tung thought. The third group, the FARC (Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia) is linked with the Moscow-oriented Communist Party of Colombia. Their activities are concentrated in Huila and Tolima further to the south.

In recent months, leaders of the three different groups have met to discuss strategy in the face of this latest Colombian government offensive against the rebellious population.

Why armed struggle?

"The people know that legal ways have all been tried. The people are desperate and ready to risk their lives so that the next generation of Colombians shall not be a generation of slaves. Every sincere revolutionary must realize that the armed struggle is the only solution left to us."

-Camilo Torres, Roman Catholic priest and revolutionary murdered in 1966.



The Colombian economy is geared to the production of one export crop: coffee. Millions of small peasant farmers have been driven off their land as the feudal land-owning class converted the arable land into huge coffee plantations. All agricultural land is used for speculation in this one cash-crop, and the native farmers have become permanently unemployed paupers. Vast, impoverished shanty-towns surround Colombia's cities here, as in the countryside, 80% of the people are condemned to slowly starve to death.

During the 1960's landless and exploited peasants expelled the feudal landowners, organized their own governments and established liberated zones in several areas of the Colombian countryside. The Colombian government, with the aid of American military advisers, moved quickly to exterminate such peasant movements.

The New York Guardian reports: "In 1964 when the 'Marquetalia campesino defense' forces established a significant liberated zone in Central Colombia, U. S. and Colombian officials drew up the 'Lazo Plan' - a strategy for liquidating 'subversive' movements. During the last 10 years, this three-part plan has been used again and again against the Colombian peasants.

The Lazo Plan

"The first part of the plan consists of psychological action to try to gain the 'sympathy' of the farmworkers and to encourage informers (The Peace Corps played an active role in this phase).

"The second was an economic and military blockade of the zone to break the resistance and cohesion of the people's movement.

"The third phase was massive bombing and invasion. Some 16,000 of Colombia's elite anti-guerilla corps, whose best units were trained by U. S. specialists at Fort Gulick in the Panama Canal Zone, totally occupied the liberated zone and smashed the movement.

"Today's strategy and methods are much the same, though more refined and sophisticated. Once the guerilla support zones are invaded and occupied by government troops, suspected supporters are rounded up and herded into con-

centration camps.

"For those who remain, massive 'military-civic action programs' (a tactic developed in Vietnam) are inaugurated. A few school houses and a medical post or two are built and roads are constructed to connect these areas with the outside world - and to facilitate government troop movements. Financial aid and credits for the improvement of agriculture are announced for farmers, although such assistance may only materialize for the big and 'respectable' landowners."

People's liberation

'a subversive cancer'

The National Front Government, a coalition of the Liberal and Conservative parties which has ruled Colombia since 1958, calls the people's liberation struggle a "subversive cancer." Facts indicate that just the opposite is true.

The Colombian government manages to stay in power and prop up an ailing social system only with the help of massive amounts of U. S. military aid. In the 1950's the American government negotiated a series of bi-lateral agreements with Latin American countries; under the terms of these pacts, the U. S. agreed to provide military assistance in return for pledges to supply the U. S. with minerals and other strategic raw materials needed for the production of military goods.

US military assist

Colombia has received many millions of dollars worth of arms and military training since it agreed to participate in the U. S. Military Assistance Program (MAP). Between 1950 and 1969 the U. S. poured a total of \$115.7 million in military aid into Colombia; during the same period, 4,353 Colombian military personnel were given training anti-guerilla (counter-insurgency) tactics.

The American AID program to La-

tin America provides training and equipment for local police forces under its Public Safety Program. Colombia received a total of \$5.7 million in such aid from 1961-69; 348 Colombian police officials were trained in anti-riot and population control techniques at the International Police Academy in Washington, D. C.

During the 1971 student demonstrations in Cali, eight people were killed and 50 injured as the police forces put their American training into practice.

A history of brutal oppression

Brutal suppression of dissident movements has long been a part of Colombian government's century-long struggle with its rebellious population. In 1949, a state of siege was declared after troubles occurred in the countryside; in a program to eliminate "bandits", whole villages were razed and young boys who were captured had their right hands cut off.

Those young boys are men now; they have learned how to shoot left-handed; the peasants continue to struggle against the landowners and authorities who control their fate.

Then, as now, there was no other choice; for the vast majority of the Colombian people it is either starve to death or fight.

Colombia fact sheet

Population: 23,000,000 (estimated)
Annual population increase: 3.1%
Annual per cap. income increase: 1.3%
Rate of inflation: 9% (1971)
Rate of unemployment: 14% (1971)
Land ownership: 1% of population owns 40% of the arable land
Income distribution: 4.6% of population earns 40% of the income
- 95.4% of population shares the rest
Standard of living levels according to U. N. ratings:
for 5% of pop.: "superior"
for 15% of pop.: "average"
For 55% of pop.: "survival level"
for 25% of pop.: "sub-human"
Average life expectancy: under 50 yrs.
Illiteracy rate: 44%
Main export product: coffee (world's seconde largest exporter)
Energy resources: Third largest producer of oil in South America
- 228,000 barrels per day (1971)
Strategic location: just south of the crucial Panama Canal Zone; northern most country in South America

